8

COMPENDIUM

ANATOMICO-MEDICUM

Geo: EORUM, QUÆ IN SCHOLIS APUD

CANTABRIGIENSES,

MENSE FEBRUARIO ET MARTIO,

QUOTANNIS EXPLICAT, DEMONSTRATQUE

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Wednesday Feb: 20th 1782.—

CANTABRIGIÆ,

TYPIS ACADEMICIS EXCUDIT J. ARCHDEACON.

M.DCC.LXXIII.

LECTORI SALUTEM.

LABORIS præteriti Specimen, futuri Augurium, ſiſto Almæ Matri Academiæ. Opus, Medicinæ Cultori haud alienum; Prælectori Anatomiæ ferè neceſſarium. In planitiem enim vaſtam adeò et immenſam deſcenſurus Tiro, jure ſibi poſtulare videtur, filum, quo per ſinuoſas et fallaces corporis ambages, incerti dirigantur greſſus. Non autem, quaſi nulla hujuſmodi exſtarent auxilia, idcirco hæc in lucem prodeunt. Extant enim quamplurima. At forſan nonnullis vitio vertendum eſt, quòd Materiam hanc copioſiùs tractent; unde verendum, ne ex chartis potiùs quàm ex perſpectâ corporis Fabricâ, notitias hauriant incautiores. Præterea, "quum non tam Auctores in diſputando, quam rationis momenta quærenda ſunt," melius ex Naturæ, quàm ex chartæ cujuſcunque paginâ, inveſtigantur, eruunturque dubia. At ſi hæc demum leviora fuerint; liceat, quò veritatem aliis clariorem reddam, meo, potius quàm alieno more, docendi ut utar.

Quum non datur his in Sedibus, tam certus prælegendi ordo, quem nulla neceſſitas unquam immutare valeat; nunc in hâc, nunc in aliâ Prælectionum parte, Muſculos demonſtrare ſoleo. Hos itaque, certâ ſede inter cetera negatâ, ad calcem hujus operis rejeci.

Floreat Alma Parens Academia, et faveat his laboribus noſtris. Quibus efficere conati ſumus, et uſque conabimur, inter cumulatiſſimas hujus loci, ferè omnium Scientiarum meſſes, ut haud omnino ſterilis ſordeſcat Anatomiæ Campus.

Dabam CANTAB.

M.DCC.LVI. *C. C.*

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PRÆLECTIO PRIMA

De Corporis Humani Principiis, et de Sanguinis Naturâ.

Corporis partes ſunt
- Solidæ
- Fluidæ

→
- Continentes.
- Contentæ.

Partes ſolidæ ſunt
- Similares
- Diſſimilares

→
- Simplices.
- Compoſitæ.

Partes Similares
- Fibræ.
- Membranæ
- Arteriæ.
- Venæ.
- Vaſa lymphatica.
- Glandulæ.
- Nervi.

→
- Oſſa.
- Cartilagines.
- Ligamenta.
- Cellulæ adipoſæ
- Muſculi.
- Ungues.
- Pili.

Partes Diſſimilares
- Capitis
- Colli
- Thoracis
- Abdominis

Contenta
- Nobiliora.
- Ignobiliora.

Fibra
- Structura
- Species
- Forma
- Elaſticitas
- Tonus
  - Laxus
  - Strictus
- Augmentum et Elongatio.

Prælectio Secunda.

Membrana
- Structura
  - Lamellata
  - Cellularis
- Species
  - Obducens.
  - Connectens.
  - Continens.

- Arteria
  - Forma
  - Tunicæ
  - Capillaris
    - Quid.
    - Variatio ex
      - Affectibus.
      - Morbis.
      - Cœlo.
  - Convolutio
    - Qualis.
    - Quare.
  - Anaſtomoſis.
  - Situs
    - Generalis.
    - Specialis.

- Vena
  - Forma.
  - Tunicæ.
  - Valvulæ.
  - Capacitas, in Statu
    - ſano.
    - morboſo.
  - Anaſtomoſis.
  - Situs
    - Generalis.
    - Specialis.
  - Vaſa Vaſorum.

Prælectio Tertia.

- Lymphatica
  - Arterioſa.
  - Venoſa.
  - Vaſa abſorbentia.
  - Terminatio, varia.
  - Lymphæ Motui ſubſerviunt
    - Glandulæ,
    - Valvulæ.
    - Fibrarum Tonus.
    - Arteriarum Pulſus.
  - Morbi ex { ruptis / obſtructis } Lymphaticis.
  - *De Latitudine Vitæ et Sanitatis.*

- Glandula
  - Species
    - Conglobata.
    - Conglomerata.
      - { Sinuoſa. / Tubulata. / Æqua. }
  - Ductus
    - Secretorii.
    - Excretorii.
  - *De Glandulis ex Officio dictis.*

Nervus

Nervus

- Subſtantia.
- Involucra a
  - Durâ } Matre.
  - Piâ } Matre.
  - Tunicâ Arachnoeide.
- Situs.
- Ganglion.
- Uſus ad
  - Motum.
  - Senſationem.
  - Secretiones
    - gubernandas.
    - variandas.
- *De Senſationis nervoſæ Naturâ.*

Prælectio Quarta.

Sceletos

- Diviſio
  - Caput.
  - Truncus.
  - Artus
    - ſuperiores.
    - inferiores.
- Caput
  - Cranium.
  - Facies.
- Truncus
  - Spina.
  - Thorax.
  - Pelvis.
- Spina
  - Vertebræ
    - Colli.
    - Dorſi.
    - Lumborum.
  - Os
    - Sacrum.
    - Coccygis.
- Thorax
  - Coſtæ
    - Veræ.
    - Spuriæ.
  - Sternum.
- Pelvis
  - Oſſa innominata
    - Ilium.
    - Iſchium.
    - Pubis.
  - Os Sacrum.
- Artus Superior
  - Humerus.
  - Brachium.
  - Cubitus.
  - Manus.
- Humerus
  - Clavicula.
  - Scapula.
- Brachium. Os Humeri.

- Sceletos
  - Cubitus
    - Ulna.
    - Radius.
  - Manus
    - Carpus.
    - Metacarpus.
    - Digiti.
  - Artus inferior
    - Femur.
    - Patella.
    - Crus.
    - Pes.
  - Femur. Os Femoris.
  - Crus
    - Tibia.
    - Fibula.
  - Pes
    - Tarſus.
    - Metatarſus.
    - Digiti Pedis.
  - Oſſium { Numerus, Situs } in Sceleto.

- Os
  - Subſtantia
    - Solida.
    - Spongioſa.
    - Reticularis.
  - Pori Medullares.
  - Vis, ex Cavitatis Diametro pendens.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi, ubi de Senſibilitate Oſſis
    - exquiſitâ.
    - nullâ.
  - Medulla
    - Vaſa.
    - Cellulæ.
    - Uſus multiplex.
  - Apophyſes. Epiphyſes. Eminentiæ. Depreſſiones. Regiones. — Earum Natura et Uſus.
  - Color, in { Pueris, Senibus } differt.
  - Perioſteum
    - Externum.
    - Internum.
  - Subſtantia Chymica.

- Cartilago
  - Subſtantia, elaſtica.
  - Perichondrium.
  - Situs.

Ligamentum
- Quid.
- Species,
  - Capſulare.
  - Connectens.
  - Interoſſeum.
  - Annulare.
- *De muco Haveriano* { *Sano* / *Morboſo* } *ex Glandulis Artuum.*

Prælectio Quinta.

Articulatio
- Quid. { Poſitio / Connexio } { mobilis / immobilis } Oſſium.
- Diarthroſis { Enarthroſis, / Arthrodia, / Ginglymus triplex, } cum Motu manifeſto.
- Symphyſis { Synchondroſis, / Syndeſmoſis, / Syſſarcoſis, } cum Motu obſcuro.
- Synarthroſis { Sutura duplex, / Harmonia, / Gomphoſis, / Schinduleſis, } cum Motu nullo.

Cranium
- Figura
  - Naturalis.
  - Præternaturalis.
- Superficies
  - Convexa.
  - Concava.
- Magnitudo.
- Craſſities, inæqualis.
- Laminæ, ubi notatur Diploe.
- Oſſa
  - Propria.
  - Communia.
- Oſſa propria
  - Frontale.
  - Parietalia duo.
  - Temporalia duo.
  - Occipitale.
- Oſſa Communia
  - Ethmoidale.
  - Sphænoidale.
- Connexio, per Suturas.
- Uſus.
- *De Cranii Fracturis, et Trepano utendo,*

- Os Frontis
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Proceſſus
    - Angulares.
    - Naſalis.
    - Spinalis.
  - Foramen
    - Supra-orbitale.
    - Intra-orbitale.
    - Cæcum.
  - Cavitates
    - Externæ
      - Orbitales.
      - Lacrymo-glandulares.
      - Trochleares.
    - Internæ
      - Ethmoidales.
      - Sulcus Longitudinalis.
      - Lobulares.
      - Sulci Arterioſi.
  - Sinus.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Parietale
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Sinciput, unde dictum.
  - Foramen.
  - Fovea, pro { Longitudinali, Laterali } Sinu.
  - Bregma, ſeu Fons Pulſatilis.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Temporale
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Pars
    - Squamoſa.
    - Petroſa.
  - Proceſſus Externus
    - Maſtoideus. Sinus.
    - Zygomaticus.
    - Styloides.
    - Lambdoidalis.
  - Cavitates,
    - Glene, pro Maxillæ Receptu.
    - Inciſura Digaſtrica.
    - Meatus Auditorius Externus.
    - Tuba Euſtachiana.
    - Sulcus
      - Petroſo-baſilaris.
      - Semijugularis.

Os

- Os Temporale
  - Foramen
    - Stylo-maſtoideum, ſeu Aquæductus *Fallopii*.
    - Caroticum.
    - Maſtoideum poſterius.
    - pro Nervo Auditorio, ejuſque Ramulis.
  - Pars Petroſa, Triangularis.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.

- Os Occiptis
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Anguli.
  - Pars Externa
    - Protuberantia Occipitalis.
    - Arcus
      - Superior.
      - Inferior.
    - Criſta Occipitalis.
    - Apophyſes Condyloides.
    - Proceſſus Baſilaris.
  - Pars Interna
    - Sulcus Crucialis.
    - Tuberculum Centrale.
    - Foſſulæ quatuor.
    - Sulcus pro Medullâ Spinali.
    - Sulci Jugulares.
  - Inciſuræ
    - Temporales.
    - Ad Foramina pro Jugularibus.
  - Foramen
    - Occipitale.
    - pro
      - nono Pari Nervorum.
      - Venis Cervicalibus.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.

Prælectio Sexta.

- Os Ethmoidale
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Pars Media
    - Criſta Galli.
    - Lamina
      - Cribroſa.
      - Naſalis.
  - Lateralis
    - Superior, ſeu Cellularis, ubi Oſſa Plana.
    - Inferior, ſeu Spongioſa.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus, ubi de Odorâ Canum Vi.
  - Status in Infante.

Os

- Os Sphænoidale
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Proceſſus Externi
    - Temporales, / Orbitales, } Alæ.
    - Azygos.
    - Spinales.
    - Pterigoideus
      - Externus.
      - Internus ſeu Unciformis.
  - Proceſſus Interni
    - Alæ Minores *Ingraſſias.*
    - Clinoeides, ubi Sella Turcica.
  - Foſſæ
    - Temporales.
    - Orbitales.
    - Pterigoidales.
  - Canales
    - pro Carotidibus.
    - Canalis utrinque, pro Arteria Carotide.
  - Foramen
    - Opticum.
    - Lacerum.
    - Rotundum.
    - Ovale.
    - Ad Duram Matrem.
    - Ad Nares.
  - Foramina tria Communia.
  - Sinus.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Unguis
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Sulcus pro Sacculo, et Ductu Lacrymali.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - *De Fiſtulâ lacrymali.*
- Os Naſi
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Malæ
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Proceſſus
    - Superior / Inferior } Orbitalis.
    - Orbitalis Internus.
    - Maxillaris.
    - Zygomaticus.

Os

- Os Malæ
  - Foramina.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Maxillare
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Proceſſus
    - Naſalis.
    - Orbito-malaris.
    - Palatinus.
    - Alveolaris.
    - Poſt-Maxillaris.
    - Spinoſus.
  - Cavitas externa
    - Orbitas conſtituens.
    - Zygomatica.
    - Palatina.
    - pro Oſſe Unguis.
    - Naſalis.
    - Sulcus pro
      - Ductu Lacrymali.
      - Oſſe Palati.
    - Alveolaris.
  - Foramen
    - proprium
      - Orbitarium Externum, ubi Canale.
      - Inciſivum.
    - commune
      - Maxillo-palatinum.
      - Spheno-maxillare.
  - Antrum *Highmorianum.*
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Spongioſum Inferius
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Proceſſus
    - Unciformis.
    - Lacrymalis.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus,
- Os Palati
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Portio
    - Palatina.
    - Squamoſa.
    - Pterigoidea.
    - Orbitalis.
  - Foramina.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.

- Vomer
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Maxilla Inferior
  - Situs.
  - Figura.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Proceſſus
    - Coronoeides.
    - Condyloeides.
  - Foramina.
  - Alveoli Dentium.
  - Uſus. / Connexio. — Cartilago mobilis.
  - Status in Infante.
- Dentes
  - Numerus.
  - Subſtantia
    - Oſſea.
    - Vitrea.
  - Species
    - Inciſores,
    - Canini,
    - Molares,
    - — Differentia. / Uſus.
  - Vaſa.
  - Perioſteum.
  - Articulatio.
  - *De Lapſu Dentium* — *Puerili,* / *Senili,* — *Ubi de Odontalgiâ.*
- Suturæ
  - Propria
    - Coronalis,
    - Sagittalis,
    - Lambdoidalis, ubi de Oſſibus Triquetris.
    - Squamoſa.
  - Communis
    - Sphænoidalis.
    - Ethmoidalis.
    - Tranſverſalis.
  - Innominatæ.
  - *De Uſu, et Formatione Suturarum.*

Prælectio Septima.

- Vertebræ
  - Partes
    - Corpus.
    - Proceſſus
      - Spinalis.
      - Tranſverſi.
      - Obliqui
        - Superiores.
        - Inferiores.
  - Cartilago intermedia, — Craſſitiei / Subſtantiæ — inæqualis.

- Vertebræ
  - Foramina pro
    - Medullâ Spinali.
    - Egreſſu Nervorum.
  - Connexio.
  - Colli ſeptem, quarum
    - Corpora
      - parva.
      - dura.
      - depreſſa.
    - Proceſſus
      - Spinales, bifidi.
      - Tranſverſales, perforati.
  - —— Prima Atlas, cui deeſt { Spina. Corpus. } Quare.
  - —— Secunda, Epiſtropheus; cui Proceſſus Dentiformis.
  - Dorſi duodecim, quarum
    - Corpora
      - Majora.
      - Convexiora.
    - Spinæ
      - Longiores.
      - Magis obliquæ.
    - Depreſſio in { Corpore. Proceſſibus Tranſverſis. } Quare?
  - Lumborum Quinque, quarum
    - Corpora
      - Majora.
      - Latiora.
    - Spinæ
      - Rectæ.
      - Latæ.
    - Proceſſus Tranſverſi
      - Longiores.
      - Tenuiores.
  - Uſus.
- Os Sacrum
  - Forma.
  - Foramina
    - Anteriora.
    - Poſteriora.
    - Medium.
  - Connexio.
  - Status in Infante.
- Os Coccygis
  - Forma.
  - Partes.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus
    - Generalis.
    - Specialis.
- Os Innominatum
  - In Tenellis, ex { Ilio, Iſchio, Pube } conſtat.
  - Ilium
    - Spina.
    - Labia.
    - Apex.
    - Proceſſus.
    - Sinus.

Os

- Os Innominatum
  - Iſchium
    - Proceſſus acutus.
    - Tuberculum.
    - Sinus.
  - Pubis, Crura.
  - Acetabulum
    - Quid, ex Ilio, Iſchio, Pube, junctim conſtans.
    - Sinus.
    - Uſus.
  - Pelvis, qualis in Fœminis.
  - Connexio.
- Coſtæ
  - Forma.
  - Numerus.
  - Diviſio, in
    - Veras.
    - Spurias.
  - Proceſſus.
  - Sulcus.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
- Sternum
  - Situs.
  - Cartilago Xiphoides.
  - Status in Tenellis.
  - Sulci.
  - Uſus.

Prælectio Octava.

- Clavicula
  - Forma.
  - Situs.
  - Connexio, ubi Cartilago mobilis.
  - Uſus.
- Scapula
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Partes,
    - Baſis.
    - Coſtæ, cum Angulis.
    - Cervix.
    - Glene.
  - Proceſſus
    - Spina.
    - Acromion, } ubi Tranſitus Muſculorum.
    - Coracoides, } ubi Tranſitus Muſculorum.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.

- Os Humeri
  - Caput, ubi Margo Capſulæ.
  - Apophyſis,
    - Superior { Externa, Interna, } cum Sulco intermedio.
    - Inferior, { Interna, Externa, } cum Sinu { Anteriori, Poſteriori, } Uſus.
  - Connexio.
  - Status in Infante.
- Ulna
  - Proceſſus, { Olecranon, Coronoides, Scabroſus, Styloides, } Uſus.
  - Spina.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
- Radius
  - Caput, cum Sinubus.
  - Cervix.
  - Spina.
  - Extremitas, cum Sinubus.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
- Oſſa Carpi
  - Numerus, Octo.
  - Nomina, { Scaphoides, Lunare, Cuneiforme, Piſiforme, } { Trapezium. Trapezoides. Magnum. Unciforme.
  - Ordo.
  - Connexio.
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Infante.
- Oſſa Metacarpi
  - Numerus, Quatuor.
  - Forma.
  - Extremitas { Concava, Carpo Convexa, Digitis, } juncta.
  - Uſus.
- Oſſa Digitorum
  - Numerus, Quindecim.
  - Forma.
  - Connexio.
  - Motus.
- Os Femoris
  - Caput, ubi Sulcus.
  - Cervix.
  - Trochanter { Major. Minor. } unde Nomen.
  - Linea Aſpera.

Os Femoris
- Condylus { Externus, Internus, } ubi Sinus.
- Connexio.
- Uſus.
- Status in Infante.

Tibia
- Forma.
- Sinus,
  - Anterior.
  - Poſterior.
  - Superiores cum Eminentiâ, ubi Cartilagines Semilunatæ.
- Protuberantia, { Anterior. Lateralis.
- Malleolus internus.
- Sinus inferiores.
- Spina.
- Connexio.
- Status in Infante.

Fibula
- Situs.
- Forma.
- Sinus.
- Protuberantia.
- Malleolus Externus.
- Connexio.
- Status in Infante.

Patella
- Situs.
- Forma.
- Sinus.
- Uſus.
- *De Fracturâ Patellæ.*

Oſſa Tarſi
- Aſtragalus.
- Os Calcis.
- Os Naviculare.
- Oſſa Cuneiformia.
- Os Cuboides.

Oſſa Metatarſi
- Numerus, Quinque.
- Connexio.
- Uſus.

Oſſa Digitorum Pedis, Quatuordecim. Qualia.

Prælectio Nona.

Arteriarum Generalis Diſtributio.

Præ-

Prælectio Decima.

- Muſculus
  - Quid.
  - Unde Nomen.
  - Partes,
    - Caput.
    - Venter.
    - Cauda.
    - } ejus Structura.
  - Tendo, Uſus.
  - Ex Structurâ,
    - Simplex.
    - Compoſitus,
      - Penniformis,
        - Simplex.
        - Compoſitus.
      - Digaſtricus.
      - Trigaſtricus.
      - Bicornis.
      - Tricornis.
  - Ex Actione,
    - Congeneres.
    - Antagoniſtæ.
  - Uſus,
    - Primarius.
    - Secundarius, Multiplex.
  - *De Motu Muſculari.*

Prælectio Undecima.

- Senſus Externi
  - Tactus.
  - Odoratus.
  - Guſtus.
  - Auditus.
  - Viſus.

- Naſus
  - Fabrica, ex
    - Oſſibus.
    - Cartilaginibus.
  - Forma,
    - Externa.
    - Interna.
  - Tegumenta.
  - Cavitas interna, cum Sinu
    - Frontali,
    - Ethmoidali,
    - Maxillari,
    - Sphænoidali,
    - } communicat.
  - Membrana *Schneideriana.*
  - Perioſteum, *ubi de Narium Polypis.*

Os

- Os Hyoides
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
    - Baſis.
    - Cornua.
    - Appendiculæ Graniformes.
  - Ligamenta.
  - Connexio.

- Lingua
  - Figura,
    - Apex.
    - Baſis.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Tunicæ.
  - Papillæ,
    - Capitatæ.
    - Semilenticulares.
    - Villoſæ.
    - (Papillarum) Situs. / Uſus.
  - Foramen Cæcum *Morgagni*.
  - Ligamenta.

Organum Auditus, ex Aure { Externâ. / Mediâ. / Internâ. } conſtat.

- Auris Externa
  - Situs.
  - Partes,
    - Pinna,
      - Helix.
      - Antihelix.
      - Tragus.
      - Antitragus.
      - Conchæ.
      - Scapha.
      - Cavitas innominata.
    - Lobus,
  - Tegumenta, ubi Glandulæ Sebaceæ.
  - Subſtantia,
  - Ligamenta.
  - Meatus Auditorius,
    - Progreſſus.
    - Structura.
    - Membrana.
    - Glandulæ Ceruminoſæ.
    - Pili.

- Auris Media
  - Tympani
    - Membrana.
    - Cavitas.
  - Oſſicula Auditus.

- Tympanum
  - Membrana,
    - Situs.
    - Subſtantia.
    - Connexio.
  - Cavitas, ubi
    - Perioſteum.
    - Chorda Tympani.

Tympanum

- **Tympanum**
  - Oſſicula Auditus,
    - Malleus.
    - Incus.
    - Stapes.
  - Malleus,
    - Caput.
    - Cervix.
    - Manubrium.
    - Proceſſus
      - longus.
      - brevis.
    - Connexio.
    - Muſculi.
    - Motus.
  - Incus,
    - Corpus, ubi Fovea.
    - Proceſſus,
      - longus.
      - brevis.
    - Connexio.
    - Motus.
  - Stapes,
    - Forma.
    - Partes,
      - Caput, ſeu Os Orbiculare.
      - Crura.
      - Baſis.
    - Connexio.
    - Muſculus.
    - Motus.
  - Foramen, ad
    - Tubam *Euſtachianam.*
    - Cellulas Maſtoideas.
    - } Uſus.

- **Auris Interna.** Labyrinthus,
  - Veſtibulum.
  - Canales Semicirculares.
  - Cochlea.

- **Labyrinthus**
  - Veſtibulum, ubi Feneſtra Ovalis.
  - Canales Semicirculares,
    - Perpendiculares duo.
    - Horizontalis unus.
    - Foramina, quinque.
  - Cochlea,
    - Forma, Spiralis.
    - Septum, ubi Scala
      - Superior.
      - Inferior.
  - Feneſtra Rotunda.
  - Nervus Auditorius,
    - Mollis, } Portio.
    - Dura, } Portio.
    - Mira Diſtributio.
  - *De Auditu.*

Prælectio Duodecima.

- Oculus
  - Orbita,
    - Situs.
    - Figura.
    - Oſſa.
    - Perioſteum.
  - Figura.
  - Partes,
    - Tunicæ.
    - Humor Aqueus.
    - Corpus,
      - Cryſtallinum.
      - Vitreum.
  - Tunica
    - Conjunctiva.
    - Albuginea.
    - Sclerotica.
    - Choroides.
    - Retina.
  - Tunica
    - Conjunctiva.
    - Albuginea.
    - Sclerotica
      - Pars
        - Lucida, ſeu Cornea.
          - Forma,
            - Magìs, } convexa.
            - Minùs, } convexa.
          - Subſtantia.
          - Pori.
        - Opaca.
      - Subſtantia
    - Choroides
      - Situs.
      - Externa,
        - Vaſcula Vorticoſa.
        - Nigrum Pigmentum, Uſus.
      - Interna, ſeu *Ruyſchiana.*
      - Ligamentum Ciliare vulgò dictum.
    - Uvea, ſeu Iris
      - Situs.
      - Unde Nomen,
      - Foramen, ſive Pupilla,
        - Contractio.
        - Expanſio.
      - Structura.
      - Proceſſus Ciliares.
      - Circulus
        - Arterioſus, } unde Vaſa.
        - Venoſus, } unde Vaſa.
    - Retina
      - Quid.
      - Diſtributio.
      - Obliquus Nervi Optici, in Oculum Ingreſſus.

Oculus

- Oculus
  - Humor Aqueus
    - Situs, in Camerâ
      - Anteriori.
      - Poſteriori.
    - Origo, dubia.
    - Renovatio, certa.
  - Corpus Cryſtallinum
    - Forma.
    - Situs.
    - Structura, Lamellata.
    - Status, in diverſis Ætatibus diverſus.
    - Capſula.
    - Connexio.
  - Corpus Vitreum
    - Quid.
    - Situs.
    - Capſula.
  - Connexio.
  - *De Viſu.*
  - *Viſus deficiens, ex*
    - *Ætate grandiori.*
    - *Formâ Oculi culpandâ.*
    - *Morbis Parti propriis, ſpeciatim Cataractâ.*

Prælectio Decima tertia.

- Tegumenta Corporis Humani
  - Cuticula ſive Epidermis.
  - Rete Mucoſum.
  - Cutis.
  - Cellulæ adipoſæ.
- Cuticula
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia, unde Craſſities varia.
  - Pori.
  - Folliculi.
  - Inſenſibilitas.
  - Origo et Regeneratio.
- Rete Mucoſum
  - Structurà.
  - Situs.
  - Foveolæ.
  - Connexio, cum Cuticulâ, arcta.
  - *De Colore* { *Hominum* / *Gentium* } *vario.*
- Cutis
  - Structura
  - Vis Reſtitutiva.
  - Craſſities, inæqualis.

- Cutis
  - Papillæ, vulgò Pyramidales,
    - Quid.
    - Situs.
    - Uſus.
  - Inciſuræ.
  - Glandulæ Miliares.
  - Foramina,
    - Majora,
    - Minora ſeu Pori,
      - Sudor.
      - Materia perſpirabilis.
- Membrana Adipoſa
  - Situs
  - Structura.
  - De Pinguedinis
    - Naturâ.
    - Differentiâ.
    - Motu.
    - Uſu multiplici.
- Panniculus Carnoſus, in
  - Brutis,
  - Homine,
    - Quid.
- Unguis
  - Partes.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Incrementum.
- Pili
  - Structura.
  - Nutritio.
  - Color,
  - Conſiſtentia,
    - Qualis, in
      - Partibus Corporis
      - Temperamentis
      - Regionibus
      - Sexubus
      - Ætatibus
        - diverſis.
  - *De*
    - *Alopeciâ.*
    - *Plicâ Polonicâ.*

- In Cadavere, notanda
  - Caput.
  - Collum.
  - Thorax.
  - Abdomen.
- Caput
  - Facies.
  - Calvaria.
- Collum
  - Jugulum.
  - Pomum *Adami.*
  - Cervix.
- Thorax
  - Sternum.
  - Mammæ.
  - Scrobiculus Cordis.
  - Præcordia.
  - Dorſum.

- Abdomen
  - Epigaſtrium.
  - Regio Umbilicalis.
  - Hypogaſtrium.
  - Regio Pubis.
  - Lumbi.

- Epigaſtrium. Hypochondrium
  - dextrum.
  - ſiniſtrum.

- Hypogaſtrium. Ilium
  - dextrum.
  - ſiniſtrum.

- Regio Pubis. Inguen
  - dextrum.
  - ſiniſtrum.

Perinæum.
Nates.

- Faſcia Abdominis, ubi Linea
  - Alba.
  - Semilunares.
  - Tranſverſales.

- Muſculi Abdominis
  - Obliquus
    - Deſcendens } Perforatio.
    - Aſcendens. } Perforatio.
  - Rectus
    - Innervationes.
    - Uſus.
  - Tranſverſalis
    - Fibræ, pro Cremaſtere Muſculo.
    - Ligamentum *Pouparti.*
  - Pyramidalis, Uſus qui quandoque deeſt.
  - *De Multiplici Muſculorum Abdominalium Uſu.*

- Medulla Spinalis
  - Situs.
  - Longitudo.
  - Craſſities, inæqualis.
  - Tegumenta,
    - Dura } Mater.
    - Pia } Mater.
    - Tunica Arachnoides.
  - Diviſio.
  - Subſtantia,
    - extùs, Medullaris.
    - intùs, Corticalis.
  - Nervi,
    - Numerus.
    - Situs.
    - Egreſſus,
      - Ubi.
      - Quomodo, undè Cauda Equina.
  - *De Spinâ bifidâ.*

- Cerebri Tunicæ
  - Dura Mater
    - Subſtantia.
    - Laminæ.
    - Proceſſus,
      - Falciformis.
      - Duo Laterales.
      - Septum Cerebelli.
    - Sinus Principales
      - Longitudinalis,
      - Laterales duo,
      - Torcular *Herophili*
        - (of all three:)
          - Figura.
          - Chordæ *Williſii*.
          - Glandulæ *Pachioni*.
    - Exitus, in Venas,
      - Jugulares.
      - Vertebrales.
    - Connexio.
  - Tunica Arachnoides.
  - Pia Mater
    - Laminæ.
    - Proceſſus.
    - Vaſa, a quibuſdam, Tomenta dicta.

- Cerebi Diviſio, in
  - Cerebrum.
  - Cerebellum.
  - Medullam oblongatam.

- Cerebrum
  - Hemiſpheria.
  - Lobi
    - Anteriores.
    - Medii.
    - Poſteriores.
  - Subſtantia,
    - Corticalis,
    - Medullaris,
      - (of both:)
        - Color.
        - Situs.
  - Corpus Calloſum
    - Situs.
    - Subſtantia.
  - Centrum Ovale.
  - Ventriculi Laterales
    - Septum Lucidum.
    - Corpora Striata
      - extùs cinerea.
      - intùs ſtriata.
    - Fornix,
      - Radix.
      - Crura, ſeu Pedes Hippocampi.
    - Plexus Choroides.
    - Thalami Nervorum Opticorum
      - extùs, Medullares.
      - intùs, ſtriati.
  - Ventriculus Tertius
    - Infundibulum, ad Glandulam Pituitariam.
    - Nates.
    - Teſtes.
      - (Nates and Teſtes:) ſeu, Tubercula Quadrigemina.
    - Glandula Pinealis
      - Situs.
      - Sedes Animæ, juxta *Carteſium*.

Cerebrum

- Cerebrum
  - Ventriculus Tertius
    - Foramina,
      - Vulva.
      - Anus.
      - Aquæductus *Sylvii.*
    - Commiſſura,
      - Anterior.
      - Poſterior.
  - Ventriculus Quartus
    - Forma, Calamus Scriptorius, cum Crenâ.
    - Valvula Major.

- Cerebellum
  - Situs.
  - Superficies, ubi Proceſſus Vermiformes.
  - Subſtantia,
    - Corticalis.
    - Medullaris. ubi Arbor Vitæ.
  - Pedunculi.

- Medulla Oblongata
  - Subſtantia.
  - Crura.
  - Pons *Varolii.*
  - Protuberantiæ Orbiculares.
  - Corpora
    - Olivaria.
    - Pyramidalia.

- Glandula Pituitaria
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia
  - Forma.

- Cerebri et Cerebelli Vaſa,
  - Arteriæ
    - Carotides,
    - Vertebrales,
      - Anaſtomoſis.
      - Convolutio.
  - Venæ.

- Nervorum Par
  - Primum; Olfactorium, ad Membranam Narium.
  - Secundum; Opticum, Retinam formans.
  - Tertium; Oculorum Motorium.
  - Quartum; Patheticum, ad Muſculum Trochlearem.
  - Quintum, ex
    - Opthalmico.
    - Maxillari
      - ſuperiori
      - inferiori
        - Ramo, conſtans.
  - Sextum; Abducens.
  - Septimum; Auditorium, ubi
    - Mollis
    - Dura
      - Portio.
  - Octavum; Vagum.
  - Nonum; Linguale.
  - Decimum Capitis, vel Primum Cervicis.

PERITONÆUM
- Subſtantia, ex duplici Lamellâ.
- Situs, et Connexio.
- Proceſſus, ad
  - Teſtes Viriles.
  - Ligamenta Uteri Rotunda.
  - Vaſa Cruralia.
- Extenſibilitas.
- Liquor, an ex Glandulis.
- Uſus, *ubi de Herniis.*

Omentum
- Forma.
- Subſtantia.
- Connexio.

Contenta Abdominis
- Hepar
  - Situs, in { Jejunis / Paſtis } variat.
  - Connexio, per { Cruciforme / Rotundum } Ligamentum.
- Veſicula Fellis, Situs.
- Ventriculus. Situs, { Cardiæ, / Pylori, / Fundi, } antè, et poſt Paſtum.
- Inteſtina
  - Tenuia,
    - Duodenum.
    - Jejunum.
    - Ileum,
  - Craſſa,
    - Cæcum,
    - Colon,
    - Rectum,
  - { Ileum, Cæcum, Colon, Rectum, }
    - Longitudo.
    - Situs.
    - Connexio.
    - Uſus.
      - Generalis.
      - Specialis.
- Meſenterium
  - Situs,
  - Connexio, unde { Meſaraion. / Meſocolon, }
  - Longitudo,
- Pancreas Lien. Renes.
- Ureteres. Veſica. Veſiculæ Seminales.

Contenta Thoracis
- Pleura.
- Mediaſtinum.
- Pericardium
  - Connexio.
  - Tunicæ.
  - Liquor,
    - Color.
    - Origo.
    - Quantitas.
    - Uſus.

Contenta Thoracis
- Cor.
- Pulmones
  - Lobus
    - Dexter.
    - Siniſter.
  - Magnitudo.
  - Connexio.
  - Adhæſio.
- Aſpera Arteria.

Partes Genitales Virorum ſunt
- Vaſa Preparantia.
- Teſtes.
- Vaſa Deferentia.
- Veſiculæ Seminales.
- Penis.

Vaſa Præparantia
- Arteria } Spermatica,
- Vena } Spermatica,
  - Ortus.
  - Anaſtomoſis.
  - Corpus Pampiniforme.

Teſtis
- Subſtantia,
  - Vaſa Spermatica,
  - Tubuli Seminiferi.
  - Lymphatica.
    - Diſpoſitio.
    - Corpus *Highmori*.
- Involucra,
  - Scrotum,
  - Vaginalis } Tunica.
  - Albuginea } Tunica.
- Scrotum
  - Subſtantia,
    - Tegumenta communia.
    - Dartos. Unde Corrugatio.
    - Superficies interna lubrica.
  - Sutura.
  - Septum.
- Tunica Vaginalis, *ubi de Hydrope Teſtis.*
- Cremaſter Muſculus.
- Tunica Albuginea.
- Epididymis
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Origo.
  - Finis, ubi Vas Deferens incipit.

Vas Deferens.

Veſiculæ Seminales
- Subſtantia, ex Membranoſo Ductu
  - Contorto.
  - Cellulas efficiente.
  - Villoſo.
- Situs.
- Exitus.

- Penis
  - Corpora Cavernoſa
    - Situs.
    - Subſtantia.
    - Origo per Crura.
    - Terminatio.
    - Septum, ubi Foramina.
  - Corpus Cavernoſum Urethræ
    - Situs.
    - Subſtantia.
    - Origo, ubi Bulbus.
    - Glans
      - Corona.
      - Glandulæ Odoriferæ.
      - Villi.
    - Cavitas
      - Superficies interior.
      - Glandulæ,
        - Proſtata.
          - Situs.
          - Subſtantia.
          - Ductus.
        - Mucoſæ.
      - Lacunæ.
      - Caput Gallinaginis.
  - Involucra,
    - Tendinoſa.
    - Celluloſa.
    - Cutis.
    - Cuticula.
  - Præputium.
  - Lymphatica.
  - Uſus,
    - Primarius.
    - Secundarius.
  - *De Erectione Penis*
- Veſica Urinaria
  - Partes,
    - Cervix, } Forma in Homine.
    - Fundus, } Forma in Homine.
  - Tunicæ,
    - Membranacea, a Peritoneo.
    - Muſcularis.
    - Interna lævis,
      - Mucus.
      - Abraſio Morboſa.
  - Sphincter Muſculus.
  - Ingreſſus Ureterum
    - Qualis.
    - Quare.
  - Ductus Excretorius, Urethra.
  - *De Urinâ, alibi.*

- LABIA
  - Subſtantia,
    - Muſculoſa.
    - Villoſa. Unde Senſibilitas.
  - Prolabia.
  - Membrana Glandularis.
  - Frænula.

- Gingivæ
  - Subſtantia.
  - Connexio.

- Genæ
  - Subſtantia, Muſculoſa.
  - Tegumenta
    - Externa.
    - Interna.

- Palatum
  - Forma.
  - Subſtantia,
    - Muſculi.
    - Membrana Glanduloſâ.
  - Velum Pendulum.

- Uvula, ex
  - Muſculis.
  - Membranâ Glanduloſa.

- Columnæ Septi Palati.

- Glandulæ Salivales
  - Tonſilla
    - Forma, Unde Nomen, *Amygdalæ*.
    - Subſtantia,
      - Foraminula.
      - Sinus.
  - Parotis
    - Subſtantia, Conglomerata.
    - Ductus *Stenonis*.
  - Maxillaris ubi Ductus *Whartoni*.
  - Sublingualis
    - Ductus.
    - Uſus.
  - Lenticulares, per Labia, Buccas, Linguam, Palatum, Oeſophagum ſparguntur.

- Pharynx
  - Oeſophagi pars ſuprema.
  - Subſtantia, ex
    - Muſculis.
    - Tunicis, ubi Glandulæ.
  - Connexio.
  - Rugæ.

- Oeſophagus
  - Stomachus a Veteribus dictus. Quare,
  - Tunicæ,
    - Membranoſa, a Pleurâ.
    - Muſcularis, ex Fibris
      - Longitudinalibus.
      - Annularibus.
    - Vaſculo-glandoloſa, cum Oris Membranâ, continua.
    - Villoſa.
    - Epithelion.
  - Rugæ.
  - Terminatio.

- Ventriculus
  - Forma.
  - Partes,
    - Orificium
      - Superius, ſeu Cardia.
      - Inferius, ſeu Pylorus.
    - Fundus.
  - Tunicæ,
    - Membranoſa, a Peritoneo.
    - Celluloſa.
    - Muſcularis.
    - Nerveo-vaſculoſa.
    - Villoſa. ubi Rugæ.
  - Ligamentum.
  - Succus Gaſtricus, Unde.

- Inteſtina in Genere
  - Tunicæ
    - Membranoſa.
    - Celluloſa *Ruyſchii.*
    - Muſcularis, ex Fibris,
      - Longitudinalibus.
      - Spiralibus.
    - Nerveo-vaſculoſa.
    - Villoſa.
  - Glandulæ *Peyerianæ.*
    - Solitariæ.
    - Aggregatæ.
  - *De Motu Periſtaltico.*

- Duodenum
  - Ventriculus Succenturiatus.
  - Differentia,
    - Tunica Muſcularis craſſior.
    - Cavitas, inter Tenuia, maxima.
  - Valvulæ Conniventes.
  - Glandulæ *Brunneri.*
  - Ingreſſus Ductus
    - Choledochi,
    - Pancreatici,
      - Qualis.
      - Quare.

- Jejunum
  - Unde Nomen.
  - Valvulæ Conniventes.
  - Terminatio.

- **Ileum**
  - Unde Nomen.
  - Valvulæ Conniventes,
    - Paucæ.
    - Longitudinales.
  - Terminatio,
    - Qualis.
    - Quare.
  - Ligamentum Jejuno / Ileo commune.
- **Cæcum**
  - Unde Nomen.
  - Appendicula Vermiformis
    - Situs.
    - Qualis in
      - Fœtu.
      - Adulto.
      - Suibus.
      - Piſcibus.
    - Glandulæ.
    - Terminatio.
- **Colon**
  - Cavitas Maxima.
  - Ligamenta.
  - Valvulæ Conniventes, Unde Cellulæ.
  - Valvula *Bauhini*.
  - Appendiculæ Adipoſæ.
- **Rectum**
  - Rugæ.
  - Sinuli mucoſi, Sedes Aſcaridum.
  - Appendiculæ Adipoſæ.
  - Glandulæ.

- **Hepar**
  - Partes,
    - Convexa / Concava Superficies.
    - Lobi, ubi Fiſſura.
    - Portæ.
    - Lobulus *Spigelii*.
  - Sulcus, pro
    - Ductu Venoſo.
    - Venâ Portarum.
    - Cyſtide Felleâ.
  - Structura, ex Vaſibus
    - Adducentibus.
    - Abducentibus.
  - Vaſa
    - Adducentia
      - Vena Portarum, Origo, Diſtributio, Terminatio, Qualis.
      - Arteria Hepatica, ad nutriendum Hepar.
    - Abducentia
      - Vena Cava.
      - Pori Bilarii
        - Origo.
        - Terminatio, in Ductum Hepaticum.
      - Lymphatica.

Hepar
- Tunicæ,
  - Capſula *Gliſſoni.*
  - Membrana Externa, a Peritoneo.
- Uſus, Ad Bilem ſecernendam.

Cyſtis Fellea
- Partes,
  - Fundus.
  - Cervix.
- Tunicæ,
  - Externa.
  - Media.
  - Interna, Villoſo-cellularis.
- Ductus Cyſt-hepatici,
  - Quales.
  - An in Homine.
- Ductus
  - Cyſticus
    - Forma, Spiralis.
    - Progreſſus, ad Ductum Hepaticum.
  - Communis Choledochus, ex { Hepatico, Cyſtico, } junctis. Terminatio.
- Uſus, ad Bilem conſervandam.

Lien
- Forma.
- Subſtantia, ex
  - { Arteriis, Venis } ramificatis. Anne Glandulæ.
  - Capſulâ, Vaſa ambiente.
  - Lymphaticis.
- Membranoſa, a Peritoneo.

Pancreas
- Forma, ubi Pancreas Minus.
- Subſtantia, Glandula Conglomerata.
- Ductus *Wurtzungii,*
  - Qualis.
  - Situs.
  - Quandoque duplex.
  - Terminatio, in Duodeno.

De Alimentorum Præparatione, in
- *Ore.*
- *Ventriculo.*
- *Inteſtinis.*

Ubi

De
- *Salivæ*
- *Bilis*
- *Succi*
  - *Gaſtrici*
  - *Inteſtinalis*
  - *Pancreatici*
- *Lienis.*

} *Naturâ et Uſu.*

De Motu Periſtaltico Inteſtinorum.

Meſenterium
- Subſtantia, ex Membranâ
  - duplici,
  - cellulosâ mediâ
  - inter quas,
    - Vaſa.
    - Nervi.
    - Vaſa Lactea.
    - Glandulæ.
- Vaſa Lactea, Generis
  - primi
  - ſecundi
    - Quæ.
    - Origo.
    - Terminatio.
    - Valvulæ.
    - Uſus.
- Glandulæ.

Receptaculum Chyli.

Ductus Thoracicus
- Situs.
- Forma.
- Progreſſus.
- Terminatio.
- Valvulæ.

Ren
- Forma, in
  - Fœtu.
  - Adulto.
- Tunica,
  - Externa; Adipoſa.
  - Propria; Vaſa quoque inveſtiens.
- Vaſa,
  - Arteria } Emulgens.
  - Vena } Emulgens.
  - Lymphatica.
- Subſtantia,
  - Corticalis,
    - Quid.
    - Corpora Globoſa.
  - Tubularis,
    - Tubuli *Belliniani,*
      - Quales.
      - Terminatio, Papillæ Renales.
    - Lymphatica.
- Pelvis
  - Origo, ex duodecim Infundibulis.
  - Terminatio, Ureter,
    - Tunicæ,
      - Communis.
      - Muſcularis.
      - Nervea.
    - Craſſities.
    - Terminatio, in Veſicâ.

Capſula Atrabilaris ſeu Glandula Renalis
- Structura.
- Cavitas.
- Tunicæ.
- *De Urinæ Naturâ.*

Pulmones

- Figura,
  - Convexa.
  - Concava.
- Lobi,
  - Dextri Tres.
  - Siniſtri Duo.
- Subſtantia,
  - Arteria Pulmonalis, Diſtributio.
  - Venæ Pulmonales, Quot.
  - Bronchia,
    - Structura.
    - Tunica,
      - Membranoſa.
      - Ligamento-Cartilaginea.
      - Vaſculo-glanduloſa.
      - Membranoſa.
    - Origo, ex Aſperâ Arteriâ. Structura.
    - Terminatio, in Veſiculis. ubi Rete *Malphigii.*
    - Vaſa, { Arteria / Vena } Bronchialis.
- Tunica,
  - Membranoſa.
  - Celluloſa
- *De Reſpirationis, Naturâ et Uſu.*

Cor

- Forma, ubi
  - Baſis.
  - Apex.
- Magnitudo.
- Vaſa
  - Propria, { Arteriæ / Venæ } Coronariæ.
  - Communia,
    - Aorta.
    - Arteria Pulmonalis.
    - { Cava / Pulmonalis } Vena.
- Cavitates,
  - Auricula
    - Dextra.
    - Siniſtra.
  - Ventriculus
    - Dexter.
    - Siniſter.
- Auricula Dextra
  - Unde Nomen.
  - Capacitas, Siniſtrâ major.
  - Subſtantia, Faſciculata.
  - Ingreſſus Venæ
    - Cavæ { Aſcendentis, / Deſcendentis, } { Valvula Nobilis. / FibræMuſculares.
    - Coronariæ.
  - Septi Protruſio, Anne Tuberculum *Loweri.*
  - Exitus, in Ventriculum Dextrum.

- Cor
  - Ventriculus Dexter
    - Capacitas, Siniſtro major.
    - Columnæ Carneæ.
    - Fibræ Tranſverſæ.
    - Oſcula Venarum *Thebeſii.*
    - Valvulæ
      - Tricuſpidales.
      - Semilunares.
    - Terminatio, in Arteriâ Pulmonari.
  - Auricula Siniſtra
    - Capacitas, Dextrâ minor.
    - Sacculus Pulmonalis.
    - Venæ Pulmonales
      - Numerus.
      - Fibræ Muſculares.
    - Septum.
    - Foramen Ovale.
    - Terminatio, in Ventriculo Siniſtro.
  - Ventriculus Siniſter
    - Capacitas Dextro minor.
    - Columnæ Carneæ,
      - Robuſtiores.
      - Frequentiores.
      - } Quare.
    - Septum.
    - Valvulæ,
      - Mitrales.
      - Semilunares, ubi Arteriarum Coronariarum Ortus.
      - Terminatio, in Aortâ.
  - *De Circulationis Sanguinis Naturâ, et Uſu.*

De Muſculis { *Superioris* / *Inferioris* } *Artûs.*

De Capſularibus, aliiſque Ligamentis, in Situ. De Oſſibus Seſamoideis.

- Diaphragma
  - Situs, et Connexio.
  - Structura, Muſculo-tendinoſa.
  - Foramina, pro
    - Oeſophago.
    - Venâ Cavâ.
  - Crura.
  - Motus, in { Inſpirando. / Exſpirando. } unde
    - Singultus.
    - Sternutatio.
    - Vomitus.
    - Riſus, &c.

- Larynx
  - Cartilago,
    - Thyroides.
    - Cricoides.
    - Arytenoides duæ.
    - Epiglottis.
  - Glottis.

- **Larynx**
  - Ventriculi.
  - Glandulæ.
  - Membranæ.
  - Muſculi.
  - Uſus, ad Vocem
    - formandam.
    - variandam.

- **Clitoris**
  - Crura.
  - Corpora Cavernoſa, unde Erectio.
  - Glans.
  - Preputium.

- Nymphæ, Subſtantia,
  - Glanduloſa.
  - Cavernoſa.
  - Papillo-nervoſa.

Hymen.

Carunculæ Myrtiformes. Origo ex Lacerato Hymene.

- Urethra
  - Connexio
  - Forma,
    - Brevior
    - Amplior
    - quam in Viris.
  - Mucus.

- Vagina
  - Forma.
  - Subſtantia,
    - extùs, Muſculoſa.
    - intùs, Nerveo-papillaris, ubi Rugæ.
  - Proſtatæ *Bartholini.*
  - Plexus Retiformis.

- Uterus
  - Forma.
  - Partes,
    - Os Internum.
      - Forma, unde Os Tincæ.
      - Occluſio, in Gravidis.
    - Cervix
      - Corpora Globoſa.
      - Oſtiola, interjectis Striis.
    - Fundus, anne Muſculus *Ruyſchianus.*
  - Subſtantia,
    - Membranoſa.
    - Carnea.
    - Vaſculoſa.
  - Ligamenta,
    - Rotunda.
    - Lata.
    - Veſpertilionum Alæ.

- Uteri Vaſa, quorum notanda
  - Anaſtomoſis frequens.
  - Sinuoſus Reptatus.
  - Menſium Scaturigo.

- Tubæ Fallopianæ
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Connexio, cum
    - Utero.
    - Ovariis.
  - Extremitas, ubi Fimbriæ.
- Ovaria
  - Ovula.
  - Corpora Lutea.
- In Gravidis notanda
  - Uteri
    - Situs.
    - Structura.
  - Placenta.
  - Membranæ, Secundinæ dictæ.
  - Vaſa Umbilicalia, unde Funis.
- Placenta
  - Forma, Magnitudo.
  - Situs, fere incertus.
  - Vaſa,
    - Arteriæ duæ.
    - Vena una.
      - Origo.
      - Terminatio.
      - Complicatio, unde Funis.
      - Anaſtomoſis.
      - Status poſt Partum.
- Funis Umbilicalis
  - Structura.
  - Origo.
  - Terminatio.
  - Longitudo.
- Ductus Venoſus
  - Quid.
  - Status poſt Partum.
- Canalis Arterioſus
  - Quid.
  - Status poſt Partum.
- Membranæ
  - Chorion
    - Structura.
    - Situs.
    - Uſus.
  - Amnios, et de ejus Liquore.
  - Allantois
    - Anne Homini datur.
    - Urachus.
- Mammæ
  - Subſtantia.
  - Status, in
    - Virginibus.
    - Gravidis.
    - Lactantibus.
  - Ductus Lactiferi.
  - Papilla,
    - Subſtantia.
    - Orificia.
    - Areola.
  - *De Lactis Secretione, Naturâ et Uſu.*

- GENERATIO
  - Quid.
  - Quomodo perficitur.
  - Proles, unde Parentibus ſimilis.
- Menſium Fluxus
  - Quid, Uſus,
  - Variatio, ex
    - Temperamento.
    - Ætate.
  - Unde provenit, in
    - Virginibus.
    - Gravidis.
  - Cauſa,
    - Varia, juxtà Varios.
    - Plethora. Qualis.
- Fœtus
  - Nutritio, anne per
    - Os.
    - Vaſa Umbilicalia.
  - Communicatio cum Matre, Qualis.
  - Situs, variat vario Graviditatis Tempore.
- Partus
  - Quid, Cauſa.
  - Placenta, { Arte / Naturâ } ſeparatur. Quomodo.
  - Dolores poſt Partum,
    - Cauſa.
    - Curatio.
  - *De*
    - *Fœtus mortui Signis.*
    - *Cæſareâ Operatione.*
- Corporis
  - Nutritio.
  - Status, in { Infantiâ, / Adoleſcentiâ, / Senectute, } { Vita. / Mors. / Sanitas. }

CONCLUSIO.

MUSCULORUM CATALOGUS.

Frontis et Occipitis. Occipito-Frontalis.
Superciliorum. Corrugator.

Genarum
- Quadratus, ſive Platyſma Myoides.
- Buccinator.

Palpebrarum
- Orbicularis.
- Aperiens Rectus.

Alarum Naſi
- Levator.
- Dilatator.
- Conſtrictor, ſive Tranſverſalis.

Labiorum
- Elevator, Depreſſor — Labii Superioris proprius.
- Elevator, Depreſſor — Labii Inferioris proprius.
- Elevator, Depreſſor — Communis.
- Zygomaticus major, et minor.
- Orbicularis.

Auriculam
- Attollens.
- Retrahens.

Oculorum
- Obliquus
  - Superior, ſive Trochlearis.
  - Inferior.
- Attollens.
- Deprimens.
- Adductor.
- Abductor.

Auris Internæ
- Externus.
- Internus.
- Obliquus.
- Stapedæus.

Oſſis Hyoidis
- Sterno-hyoidæus.
- Coraco-hyoidæus.
- Stylo-hyoidæus.
- Genio-hyoidæus.
- Mylo-hyoidæus.

Linguæ
- Genio-gloſſus.
- Stylo-gloſſus.
- Baſio-chondro-cerato-Gloſſus.
- Linguales.

Uvulæ
- Gloſſo-Staphylinus.
- Pterigo-Staphylinus.
- Pharyngo-Staphylinus.
- Levator, ſive Salpingo-Staphylinus.

Pharyngæus.
Oeſophagæus.

Laryngis
- Sterno-thyroidæus.
- Hyo thyroidæus.
- Crico-thyroidæus.
- Crico-Arytenoidæus
  - poſticus.
  - lateralis.
- Arytenoidæus major, et minor.
- Thyrio-Arytenoidæus.

Maxillæ Inferioris
- Temporalis.
- Maſſeter.
- Digaſtricus.
- Pterigoidæus externus, et internus.

Thoracis
- Serratus Anticus major, et minor.
- Subclavius.
- Scalenus.
- Triangularis Sterni.
- Diaphragma.
- Intercoſtales externi, et interni.
- Serratus Poſticus ſuperior, et inferior.

Scapulæ
- Trapezius, ſive Cucullaris.
- Rhomboides
- Levator, ſive Muſculus Patientiæ.

Capitis
- Splenius.
- Complexus.
- Rectus Poſterior, major, et minor.
- Obliquus ſuperior, et inferior.
- Sterno-maſtoidæus.
- Trachelo-Maſtoidæus.
- Rectus Anterior
  - major.
  - minor.
  - lateralis.

Colli
- Longus.
- Spinalis.
- Semiſpinalis.
- Tranſverſalis.
- Inter-ſpinales.
- Inter-tranſverſales.

Dorſi
- Sacrolumbalis.
- Longiſſimus.

Lumborum
- Quadratus.
- Sacer.
- Pſoas Parvus.

Coccygæus.

Humeri

Humeri
- Pectoralis.
- Deltoides.
- Supra-ſpinatus.
- Infra-ſpinatus.
- Teres minor, et major.
- Latiſſimus Dorſi.
- Coraco-brachialis.
- Subſcapularis.

Cubiti
- Biceps Flexor.
- Brachiæus internus.
- Biceps extenſor, ſive Gemellus.
- Brachiæus externus.
- Anconæus.

Volæ Manus. Palmaris longus, et brevis.

Radii
- Supinator longus, et brevis.
- Pronator Teres, et Quadratus.

Carpi
- Flexor, Radialis, et Ulnaris.
- Extenſor, Radialis, et Ulnaris.

Digitorum Communes
- Extenſor.
- Flexor
  - Sublimis, ſive Perforatus.
  - Profundus, ſive Perforans.
- Lumbricales.
- Interoſſei.

Indicis
- Indicator.
- Adductor proprius, et communis.

Digiti minimi
- Abductor.
- Primi Internodii Flexor.
- Extenſor.

Pollicis
- Flexor Internodii primi, ſecundi, et tertii, ſive longus.
- Extenſor Internodii primi, ſecundi, et tertii.
- Abductor.
- Adductor, proprius, et communis.

Flexor Oſſis Metacarpi, minimum Digitum ſuſtinentis.

Femoris
- Pſoas magnus.
- Iliacus internus.
- Pectineus.
- Glutæus magnus, medius et minimus.
- Triceps Extenſor.
- Iliacus Externus, ſive Pyriformis.
- Gemelli.
- Obturator externus, et internus ſive Marſupialis.
- Quadratus.

Cruris
- Membranoſus.
- Sartorius.
- Gracilis.
- Biceps Flexor.
- Seminervoſus.

Cruris:
- Semimembranoſus.
- Rectus.
- Vaſtus externus, et internus.
- Crureus.
- Poplitæus.

Tarſi:
- Tibialis Anticus.
- Gaſtrocnemius. ubi *Tendo Achillis.*
- Plantaris.
- Soleus.
- Peroneus longus, et brevis.
- Tibialis Poſticus.

Digitorum Pedis:
- Extenſor longus, et brevis.
- Flexor Perforatus, et Perforans.
- Lumbricales.
- Interoſſei.

Pollicis Pedis:
- Extenſor longus et brevis.
- Flexor longus, et brevis.
- Abductor.
- Adductor.

Tranſverſalis Pedis.

Digiti Minimi:
- Flexor Proprius.
- Abductor.

Penis:
- Erectores.
- Acceleratores Urinæ.
- Tranſverſalis.

Clitoridis, Erector.

Vaginæ Sphincter.

Ani:
- Levatores.
- Sphincter.

FINIS.

THE

Preſent State

OF

PHYSICK & SURGERY

IN

LONDON.

With an *Eſtimate* of the *Prizes* of all the

MEDICINES

Now in Uſe.

IN A LETTER

From a Merchant in *London*, to a Diſpenſary Phyſician, with the Phyſicians Anſwer.

Siſte gradum, & ſpecta: Non hic Ludicra *petuntur*
Præmia, *ſed veſtrâ de* Vitâ *&* Sanguine *certant.*

Cos *acuens* ferrum, *quando* Ægro Vena *ſecanda,*
Sic ait: ut proſim, *quàm mihi* dulce teri?

LONDON,
Printed for *Thomas Speed,* over againſt *Jonathan*'s Coffe-Houſe in *Exchange-Ally* in *Cornhill,* 1701.

The Subſcribers to the Diſpenſary.

SIR *Tho. Millington* Preſident.
Dr. *Collins.*
Dr. *Charleton.*
Dr. *Brown.*
Dr. *Torleſſe.*
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Dr. *Colebatch.*
Dr. *Silveſter.*

The PREFACE to the Reader.

DEſigning to Publiſh theſe Papers, on a Subject in which every one is now, or will hereafter be Concern'd, I addreſt to the Evening Meeting at the College, after they had given their Advice to a large Confluence of Patients, for a more particular Information, having lately met with ſome Reflections on the Diſpenſary. They gave me the Reaſons, which mov'd them to make the firſt Subſciption to their Repoſitory of Medicines.

1. That the Apothecaries had often Reproach the Phyſicians, that the Poor were left to their Care, and that they neglected the Pharmaceutic Part, or the Preparations of Remedies, which was now lodg'd in themſelves.

I was convinc'd that the Diſpenſary is the greateſt Relief to the Poor, who have the beſt advice, and the beſt Phyſick at a very ſmall Expence.

The Phyſicians are frequently conſidering the Drugs, and as carefully viewing the common Preparations, improving them, and adding others, which they judge more uſeful to the various intentions of their Art.

2. The Citizens very often Complain to their Phyſicians of the very chargeable Bills of the Apothecaries, and declare their Jealouſie of a Combination in the multiplying Medicines, and Doſes, beyond the Exigence of the Diſeaſe.

The Diſpenſary gives releif to the Firſt, by affording theirs almoſt at the Firſt Coſt, 15 or 18 in 20 Cheaper than they are paid for in the Bill, at Chriſtmas. And the Diſpenſary Phyſicians being under no Engagements with the Apothecaries, Cure their Patients with One, or a few Preſcriptions, in leſs difficult Diſorders: with no more, than are neceſſary in the more dangerous Diſtempers, carefully avoiding (all Medicines acting on Nature with more or leſs violence) the more hazardous Extreme. The Charge is under 10 or 20 Shillings in a Feaver or Small Pox, inſtead of ſo many Pounds. Many others require not Phyſick of more than Three or Four Shillings, which by the Craft of ſubdividing into Boles, and Powders, and Draughts are in the Sum total of a Bill Four or Five Pounds, the Rates to be ſupported by the very hard Names, with which they are Dignify'd for this purpoſe.

A The

3. *The Third* Reaſon *reſpects the* Phyſicians. *They have been many Years under the* dread *of the* Apothecaries *power, who* avowedly *own, they* Command *in all the* Families, *and can bring in, or turn out, whom they pleaſe. They obſerve, they* Govern *as a* Tyrant *his* Subjects, *make them* obedient *by the grievous* Taxes *they are forc't to Pay. The* People *from the exorbitant Payments to them, dare not conſult a* Phyſician, *unleſs at the laſt extremity of a Diſeaſe.*

The Phyſicians *would govern their* Patients, *only by their own* Reaſon. *They have the* Liberty *of having very cheap* Phyſick, *inſtead of very dear, and conſulting them at the* beginning *of a* Diſtemper, *ſecure from an* Expence *which ſhall at any time ſurprize.*

They would prevent their own Ruine, *chiefly from their* beſt Succeſs. *This has been hitherto the* Caſe *of the* Faculty. *If they Conquered a* Diſtemper, *the* Remedy (*tho' not the* manner *of uſing it) becomes the* Apothecaries Noſtrum, *to be Sold out to every one, and their Succeſſors: And the* Doctor *left at leiſure to invent more, to remain with him during the Cure of one* Patient, *like the* Ephemera, *which lives but one* Day.

Thus the Diſpenſary *complies with the Two* Propoſals *of the* Apothecaries, *removes the* Peoples Complaints *and* Jealouſy *of a* Cheat *put on them by all* Phyſicians, *and gives the licenſe to him of uſing his own* Method *and* Preſcript, *to his* Patients *advantage and his* own.

The Apothecary *cannot with any ingenuity* complain, *that he is* injured. *For as he ſeizes on the* Adviſing *part, as a* Dependency, *he would annex to the* Shop Trade*: The other from the* Example *brings them both together to the better Service of the* Publick. *If the* Apothecary *proves an* Ambodexter, *feels the* Pulſe *with one* Hand, *and makes* Medicines *with the other; Why may not the* College *pleaſe the* People *with the ſame* Dexterity? *Unleſs (which is reaſonable, where* Health *and* Life *are taken care of) the* Apothecary *will wholly Practice the* Judicial *part, and leave the* Miniſterial *of making* Medicines *to the* Phyſician.

But I have heard the Diſpenſary *impeacht with the* barbarous Deſign *of deſtroying the* Apothecaries Company. *They* Scorn *the ridiculous* Imputation, *and declare the greateſt* Eſteem *of thoſe of that* Society, *who, like the* Gentleman *near the* College, Moribus antiquis, *are as Eminent for their Care in preparing the beſt* Medicines, *as their* Integrity *and* Modeſty *in not invading the* Profeſſion, *or* abuſing *and* deſtroying *the* People.

The

The Preface to the Reader.

The Apothecaries *deſtroy themſelves by their* Numbers, *multiplying from a* Thouſand *to as many more in the ſpace of Eight* Years, *without any Proſpect of checking the ſuperfluous* Increaſe.

They muſt therefore accuſe *the* unhappy Conduct *of their* Company, *who would not foreſee, and are now* inſenſible *of its fatal* Conſequences.

They avow *with aſſurance, that they have or will take the* Practice *of* Phyſick *into their own Hands, only reſerve Five or Six* Great Men, *to take on themſelves the* Odium *of the* Deaths *of their* Cuſtomers. *The* Surgeons *fare not better than the* Faculty, *They are reſerv'd for the* Difficult *Caſes, are rob'd of all the more common; by ſucceſs in which, they can only acquire* Skill *and* Dexterity *for the more* Important. *The* Poor *are* undone *in every* Sickneſs, *and* deſtroyed *in the* ſubſequent, *deter'd from applying to any* Relief. *The* Diſpenſary *pretends to* preſerve *thoſe, who are at preſent more* numerous *than the* Apothecaries.

It will be the Alma Mater *to the* Phyſicians *from the Two* Univerſities*: who will be able to* Exerciſe *the* Learning *they had acquir'd there.*

The other Objection *I have often heard from the more* unobſerving *People, or whoſe* Memory *may not ſerve them well, that the* Apothecaries *ſell us Cheap. It's granted, if they* will. *But do not they by their own and the* Doctor's Artifices *in* dividing, *ſell an* Electuary *of* 12 Pence (*the moſt* Cordial *and moſt uſ'd in* Feavers) *in* Boles *for* 12 Half Crowns*: A* Julep *of the ſame* Value, *put into little Glaſſes, for almoſt as much. A* bitter *or other* Decoction, *which may be Boyl'd at Home in* Silver, *or* cleaner Veſſels, *then in the* Shop, *of Two or Three* Pence, *brought in little* Doſes, *at* 10 *or* 12 Shillings. *We will not* quarrel *their* 11 Pence *in the* Shilling Profit, *would only prevent the* return *of it* 40 *times in* 24 *Hours many days following, when the* Patients advantage *is the leaſt part of the* Deſign *of the* mincing *and* ſubdividing.

The Laſt and Vileſt Objection *is, that the ſubſcribers to the* Diſpenſary *are not as Eminent, as the* Phyſicians *their* Favourites. *It's own'd they can make* Famous *or* Infamous, *by a few* Cabals and Viſits *in all Quarters of the* Town. *But is there any part of* Phyſick, *even Poetry, which theſe* Gentlemen *cannot pretend to, as well as the* other, *who* diſtruſt *their own* Merit, *by courting their* Favour, *and putting themſelves into their* Service, *and plying them, as* Porters *a Shop of the larger* Buſineſs.

I could not, till after a long Diſcourſe *penetrate into the more* abſtruſe *and* ſecret deſign *of the* Diſpenſary. *'Twas own'd at laſt by thoſe*

the

the moſt proper Judges, *that the* People *in the more common and uſual* Illneſſes, *recover eaſily by the* Strength *of* Nature, *or one or two proper* Directions. *In theſe a* great, *but* uſeleſs Expence *muſt pay the* Attendance *of the* Apothecary, *who has no* gratuity *given him, but muſt ſatisfy himſelf by the* number *of* things, *he can prevail on the Sick to take.*

In the other Diſeaſes *with Danger, when* Nature *is* weak *or* raging, *and has only one* Criſis (*of its own* chooſing *chiefly*) *by which it can be ſav'd*; *and many* hot *or* cooling Doſes, *unhappily given, or diverting the* Criſis *by one tampering, brings certain* Deſtruction. *By this* unfortunate, *but* in vogue management, *'twas aſſerted, that the far greater* Numbers *are* Kill'd *and* Deſtroy'd *by* Phyſick; *who would undiſturb'd have ſurely recover'd without Any.*

The Diſpenſary Practiee *will in a little time demonſtrate, that the* Remedy *to this* Pernicious Practice *can be only had from it ſelf, ſecure from the Infection of this Inhumane Craft of growing Rich. Others therefore, who reſolve to continue in the* Old Mode *and* Faſhion, *and will have the* Apothecary *to pleaſe himſelf in the* Price *and* Number *of the* Medicines *they take, need not expreſs any* Reſentment *to the* Diſpenſary, *which only propoſes a* Method *in all reſpects more Commodious for them.*

They may expect that this will be Debated between the Phyſicians *of the* Apothecaries *Party and the* Peoples, *the one Side relying on the receiv'd* Maxim, ſi Populus decipi vult, decipiatur, *the other, on the* Magna Charta *of all* Communities, Salus Populi Suprema Lex eſto.

When it ſhall become Senſible, *how much the* Publick *is impos'd on in the* Expence *in* Sickneſs *and in* Life *it ſelf. The Laws which now Puniſh* Offenders, *who by* Support *or* Diſcipline *might have been diverted, will at laſt interpoſe the* Cure *of more* Latent, *and more* enormous Crimes. *The* Faculty *will have the* Protection *it Demands, after the performance of its Part, of all the* ſtipulated Conditions. *The* Diſpenſary *will have the* publick regard, *or obſerve its* Enemies *ſome times Puniſhed with* Fines, *more than the* Hundred Marks, *or the other more* Severe, *the loſs of* Life, *from* Medicines *in the exorbitant* Quantity, *as deſtructive as* Poyſon.

Advertiſement.

CHriſtian Thoughts: Being Meditations on the Four Laſt Things, viz. *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven*, *Hell*, with ſuitable Prayers. By the Author of The *Duties of the Cloſet.* Will be Publiſhed in a ſhort time. Printed for *Tho: Speed*, in *Exchange Ally*, where all the Author's other Books are Sold.

A Letter from a Merchant in London, to a Diſpenſary Phyſician.

SIR,

I reflected often after my recovery from my Feaver on the method reviv'd by the *Diſpenſary Phyſicians*, of treating their *Patients* with a *few Medicines* (not almoſt hourly every day, as is the preſent mode of the Town) but as you obſerve the effect of the *laſt*, and the apparent exigence of the *Diſeaſe*. This *Caution* gave me a greater *confidence* in your *Art*, and was improv'd by the aſſurance I had of the Medicines being faithfully prepar'd and diſpenc't at the *College*: the expence of which was leſs during my confinement, than I have had formerly exacted in one day. How often have I thought of the ſtrict command you gave, that I ſhould after my *reſtleſs nights*, remain *undiſturb'd* till almoſt *Noon*, and of the repoſe and refreſhment I never fail'd of during the morning. You demanded the *firſt view* of me, before I was rufled by any *intruſion*, eſpecially by thoſe who from a groundleſs pretence to skill diſturb by *vain enquiries*, or terrifie by random *Prognoſticks*, the entertainment for the mind during the inquietude of the night following.

When you allow'd me to ſit up and receive my Friends, I had one day the converſation of my Relations, who had conſulted you, They entertain'd me with this new *Revolution* in Phyſick, and the generous deſign of the *Diſpenſary*, with which they declar'd themſelves extremely ſatisfy'd. They told me that this *Conteſt* between the *Honeſt Phyſicians* of the Diſpenſary (thus it ſeems you are diſtinguiſht, tho the word has lately loſt its *value*) and the *Apothecaries* on the other ſide, ſupported by their *Confederates* the *Anti-College Phyſicians*, was as much the common Diſcourſe abroad, as the

difference of the two *Companies*, the *Bank* and their *Antagoniſts*, or the great Factions, which divide the Nation. 'Twas not very eaſie to us, to find out, upon what reaſons and pretences this *Controverſy* began, and is now carried on with ſo much *heat* and *animoſity*.

But we, who had been advis'd by you, and had us'd the College Remedies, could more eaſily diſcover the true cauſes of this *Separation*, than the *Citizens*, who yet ly under great *Errours* and *Prejudices* in this *Affair*.

The caſe I preſume (and it was the Opinion of the whole Company) may be ſtated in theſe few particulars.

That the *Honeſt Phyſician* is oblig'd by the Truſt repos'd in him by his *Patient*, and his *Intereſt* in the *Succeſs*, to take *Care*, that the Medicines are *effectual* and *Diſpenc't* with the utmoſt *Fidelity*. For if the Inſtruments he uſes are not good, the effect of his Advice is loſt, and by a miſtake in *Weight* or *Meaſure* the Life of the Patient deſtroy'd.

The *Apothecary* neglects his *duty* to the *Phyſician* and the *Sick*: Is rarely in his *Shop*, prepars few *Medicines*, but buys them abroad under great uncertainties, and truſts raw unexperienc'd *Apprentices* to ſelect the *Ingredients* and meaſure the *Proportion* in the *Preſcript*.

The *people*, who are not acquainted with the *Diſpenſary*, of two *Evils*, as thy think, chooſe the leaſt. They believe, that, by uſing the *Apothecary*, they ſave the *Phyſicians Fee*, tho the Medicines exceſſively rated, and brought in little parcels to be taken often, riſe to a greater ſum, (by three in four in moſt caſes) than both the *Advice* and *Phyſick* neceſſary in moſt *Diſtempers*.

The *Aſſociate Party* of the *College* often feeling the *Apothecaries* power in the Families, readily come in, or are forced to ſerve under them, on condition they forward with all their Arts the *Increaſe* of the *Bill*, and raiſe their *Ability* to adviſe to an equal pitch with their own: By both which the Apothecaries Intereſt is more confirm'd and improv'd.

Your *Deſign* therefore is, to revive the former *Practice* of *Phyſick*, particularly that of Dr. *Lower* and Dr. *Sydenham*, who had much greater ſucceſs with *fewer Remedies*, then are now upon theſe different projects *forc'd* upon the people: or rather to expoſe to publick view, the *methods*, the

the *Phyſicians* at this time and the *Apothecaries*, uſe to *themſelves* and *Friends*, of avoiding carefully the exceſs, by which the moſt *innocent* things, when *Nature* is diſorder'd, become *deſtructive*.

You deſign to convince the *People* by their experience, that the moſt uſeful and *effectual* remedies are of no great *price*.

The *Publick* will ſoon become ſenſible that the *Expence* in almoſt all *Diſeaſes* of each day will be of one, two, or three Shillings, inſtead of ſo many *pounds*, at the uſual rates of the modern management, and that their *Diſtempers* will ſooner yeild to a few well prepar'd College Medicines, than to the common decay'd, vitious, and adulterate of the Shops, and that the *Phyſician*'s Reward and the Expence of what he adviſes, comes far ſhort of the *Sum Total* of a *long Bill*.

Your *Diſpenſary* therefore cannot fail of the Univerſal approbation, eſpecially when the *people* ſhall reflect, that in many caſes they have us'd themſelves, the *method* you recommend: preparing in their Houſes the *white Decoction*, *purging Infuſions* of *Rhubarb*, and *Sena*: or uſing the common *Cordial Waters*, *Spirits* and *Tinctures*, bought of the *Druggiſt*, *Chymiſt*, or *Whole-ſale-Shop*.

But when its uſe ſhall become more *publick*, your generous *Charity* and regard to *Mankind*, will be loudly applauded; and the advantage from it to this City allowed to be of greater extent, than all the *Royal* and munificent *Hoſpitals* in *Europe*.

We could take this *ſhort view* of the preſent and the future ſtate of *Phyſick* (which is obvious to every one, who will conſider his own Intereſt, or not be very unwilling to be inform'd) but becauſe it is an *Affair* of the greateſt concern of our Life: Your Friends oblig'd me to conſult you, and report to them your Opinion of the greivous *Diſtemper* and the worſt probable *methods* of *curing* it, with an unanimous reſolution to ſupport and encourage a *Deſign*, by which *all Conditions* of *Men* are equally oblig'd.

You prepar'd me to receive the *diſmal Account* of the *barbarous treatment* of the *Sick*, by a Preliminary *Poſtulatum*, which no reaſonable Perſon can refuſe to *allow*, that the Zeal and Concern the *Diſpenſary Phyſicians* expreſs to relieve

the Publick, ought not to be leſs, than is juſtly expected by every particular, when he commits his Health and Life to the Care and Integrity of his *Phyſician.*

I am afraid, my memory has not retain'd the whole, your information conſiſting of ſo many parts : But theſe have made on me too great an Impreſſion, to be eaſily forgotten.

That we are more *impos'd* on, than any other *Nation* in the *World,* in all the *Arts,* which relate to *Health* and *Life.*

That the common and moſt uſeful *Remedies* are put on the people at a rate in the moſt fifty times, in many other one *hundred times* more,then their *intrinſick* value.

That the exorbitant *Expenſe* ruines the *Poor,* deters them and the *Wealthy* from a juſt care of their *Health,* to avoid the oppreſſive *treatment* in ſubſequent *Diſeaſes.*

That to *hide* theſe *Exactions* from the people, the *Apothecaries* allow none to practice with them, but thoſe *Phyſicians* who betray their *Profeſſion,* countenance the uſe of a *vaſt quantity* of Phyſick, deſtructive to *Health,* and ſupport the exorbitant rates in the *Bill.*

That the *Phyſicians* are by them brought into all the Families, even thoſe, in which the *Publick* is greatly concern'd, whoſe moſt diſtinguiſhing *Character* is taken from their *Zeal* to *ſerve* their *Intereſt.*

Writing well is the Language for writing a very *long Preſcription* ; ſo much of it is for the *Patient,* the larger part is the *Bribe* or gratuity to theſe *New Solicitors,* who cannot fail, when they aſſume the power to govern and command(in the *Phyſick buſineſs*) all their *Cuſtomers.*

The eſteem of the *Profeſſion* is ſunk by the Scandal of all the *Deaths* in the Town thrown on the *Phyſicians,* who are rarely conſulted, but when the *Caſe* is made *deſperate* by the *Apothecary.* The *Patient* therefore takes the *Prognoſtick* of Death from the change of *Advice,* and is depriv'd of that *Aſſurance,* which is the greateſt *ſupport* in *Sickneſs,* as in *War,* from the opinion of the *Generals* Conduct from former Succeſs, and in all other the greateſt *Affairs.*

That

That the *Study* of the *Art* is *neglected*, becauſe the *Diſeaſes* are by ill treatment forc'd into *unnatural Symptomes*, and to differ from all theſe, your *Authors* treat of. There are in all the *Books* of *Phyſick* no *Caſes* of *Diſtempers* manag'd by an *Apothecary*, by almoſt one common random method, your *Writers* having been careful in this particular to *conceal* the *Infamy* of the *People* and *your Profeſſion.*

You perceiv'd my *Surprize*, and *prevented* my *Reflection* on the *College*, that they had not long ſince interpos'd to *prevent* the *ruine* of the *People* and *themſelves*, by preſenting me with the *Papers* publiſh'd by the *Preſident* and *Cenſors*, and that lately concerning the *Diſpenſary*, ſubſcrib'd by more than forty of the firſt *Contributors*. You pointed to me the *Paragraphs* which juſtifie, and ſupport all the *Articles* of *Impeachment*. The account of the erection of the *Diſpenſary* at the deſire of the *City* muſt ſilence even the *Apothecaries*, as well as the unwary *Oppoſers*, whoſe *intereſt* is procur d by it. I obſerv'd its now almoſt *ten years* ſince, that a *Committee* of the *Honeſt* part of the *College* had expos'd theſe *Grievances* to the *Lord Mayor* and *Court* of *Aldermen*, and had afterward at ſeveral times convinc'd them of the neceſſity of removing the *oppreſſion* the *Publick* had long felt and complain'd of. It was concluded, that the *Phyſicians* ſhould *rate* the *price* of the Medicines in his *Preſcription*. This was haughtily rejected by the *Company*. At the meeting in their *Hall* ſome months after, a ſmall number of the *younger Apothecaries* offering to comply with it, were compell'd with *Threats* of the *worſt* uſage in their *Society*, to retract and withdraw their promiſe. The *Committee* of the *Aldermen* and *Commons* propoſed : (the *Apothecary* thus flying of from that as *neceſſary* as *reaſonable Propoſal)* That the *College* would provide a *Repoſitory* of *Medicines*, which will have and may juſtly claim (eſpecially after twenty thouſand Bills made up there) their *Regard* and *Protection.*

The Governours of our *Hoſpitals*, who give their *charity* in directing the *charity* of the *Founders* in their *reſpective Houſes*, where the health of ſome *Hundreds* is provided for, cannot obſerve the calamities of many *Thouſands* without concern, and their *Endeavour* to promote their *relief.* Muſt we not conclude our ſelves *Parties* and *Acceſſaries* to the

the ruine of the *Poor*, who beſide the *pain* and *dread* of the *event* of the *Diſeaſe*, are under the fear of *ſpending* their whole *Subſtance*, in one ſickneſs, and being abſolutely undone? They are often *releaſt* from the *Diſtemper* by the ſtrength of *Nature* and their *Conſtitution*, and under the fear of Arreſts or in Priſon for a Bill of the then *uſeleſs Phyſick* above their *Ability* to *diſcharge*. The condition of the *Wealthy* is equally piteable, and as much wants redreſs. The Ship caſt on the Shoar is fill'd not with deſign to *ſave* but *plunder*: More Art ſhewen to raiſe the *Bill*, than to *recover* the *ſick Perſon*. *Declining Nature* loaded *hour* after *hour*, the complaining or refuſing *Stomach* forc'd to ſubmit by cramming in more, and *Life overcome* by *Surfets* of too many *Courſes* of *Boles* and *Juleps*.

The *Laws* of the laſt *Age* foreſaw and provided againſt theſe *vile abuſes*, but our Laws are ſubject to the ſame *Diſeaſes* with our ſelves, or are falln into the *Infirmity* of old Age, to be *regardleſs* of others concerns, as they are neglected by them. 'Tis true, the *Magiſtrate* worthily ſhews his care of the *publick* in little things, adjuſting the *Meaſures* and *Scales*, and the orderly enquiry into the goodneſs of the common Liquors.

I ſuggeſted to you, and you allow'd it, that the Faculty could not want the Art of relieving it ſelf: but you reminded me, that one Party turns its *Force* againſt the *other*, and like a vitious *Compoſition* of *Ingredients* of *oppoſite qualities*, had no Power or Vertue to ſubdue the *Epidemick Malignity*.

Its allow'd, that from one Abſurdity admitted, many others inevitably follow, as one Cauſe produces many Effects.

The great Increaſe of *Apothecaries* is evidently the cauſe of all the preſent *Grievances* to the *Profeſſion* of *Phyſick*, to *Themſelves* and the *People*.

They are become one *Thouſand*, including the *Partners*, more then ten to one *Phyſician*. The regulated Cities abroad allow no more, then can readily make up the *Phyſicians* Directions, in the other proportion of one to ten.

The

The conſequence of ſo great and diſproportionate a number is not to be avoided, that *nine Hundred* of them cannot poſſibly keep good Medicines in their *Shops*. For moſt of the *Compoſitions*, and many of the Simples often *mov'd* in little *quantities*, are ſubject to *evaporate* their moſt active parts, to corrupt in a little time, and become *vappid*, or *ſour*, or *rotten* and *ſtinking*. Who will believe, that the *ſimple Waters*, *Tinctures*, *Spirits*, *Powders* of *volatile parts*, *Syrups*, *Electuaries*, &c. can *wait* and keep well, till they have their turn to be us'd, when the Shops are as numerous as the *Sick*. There muſt be a *quick vent* and *expence* and *uſe* of all *periſhable* wares. They muſt be thrown away and ſupplied a new, if the *Cuſtomer* cannot be *impos'd* on. But that *experiment* ſhall be ſooner made, then a new *Preparation*.

This the *Gentlemen* ſoon obſerve in a Tavern, where the *Draught* is not *great* for want of *Cuſtomers*: and the *Ladies* ſee much *antiquated Ware* in the *Mercers* Shop not *often viſited*.

Their number obliges 'em in imitation of *Hawkers*, to be always viſiting the Families to recommend the *taking* Trade in all the eaſieſt *Caſes*, and in other caſes to *quicken* the uſe of the *Boles* and *Draughts*. They are rarely ſeen attending the buſineſs of the *Shop*. The *Preſcript* of the *Doctor* and *Apothecary* himſelf is left to be made up by the *raw heedleſs Boy*, not preſumed yet to have Diſcretion equal to his *Maſter*, whoſe utmoſt care is *required* and *depended* on, where the *Patients Life* is *loſt* by almoſt every miſtake. For the *violent*, *Vomitive*, *Corroſive*, *Chymical Liquours* or *Powders* may be taken down inſtead of the *Cordials* of the ſame *Colours*. Can the Boy bring his mind to a *ſteadineſs* to number the drops of *Laudanum* or the *violent Acids*, or to weigh to half a grain *Opium* or *Elaterium*? Shall the Boy judge, that the languiſhing *Patient*, he never ſaw, muſt dy by the *Apozeme* boyl'd in the *Pott* after *this* or *that other Decoction*, or that a *Copper Veſſel* with a riſing *ruſt* of *Verdegriſe* ſhall make *poyſonous* or *vomitive* the next *Preparation*?

The honeſt *Apothecaries* lament the difficulties which by the exorbitant numbers are brought on the *People* and *Themſelves*: That their *Medicines* cannot be *vented* while they are *good* and fit for uſe.

That

That the *Scent*, *Palate*, *Stomach* of the *Sick* muſt condemn the corrupted *ſtinking* Doſe, before he can lay it aſide. That they are then put on the difficult task of juſtifying a *ſour* or *muſty Draught*, by arguing againſt the Senſes of the Sick and Attendants. That they and their Servants are baſely us'd as Porters, (which gave the Motto, *Opiferque per urbem Dicor*) ſent forward and backward to *fetch and carry* the *Boles* and *Glaſſes*: that they have not leiſure in their Shops to prepare and compound any thing, but buy abroad in the hurry of poſting up and down, what e're they can have at the *Wholeſale*.

That they are *forc'd* to adviſe againſt their *Conſcience*, commanded by the *Nurſes* and the *People* to own themſelves as skillful as other *Apothecaries*, (who undertake any thing,) that they may not forfeit their preſent and future buſineſs.

That to *live themſelves* they muſt *endanger* the *Life* of their Cuſtomer, and give oftentimes more than they would uſe *themſelves* under the ſame *Circumſtance*. They reflect with *Horrour* at firſt, that they violate the *Laws* of their *Country*, are ſubject to legal *Fines*, and adjudged *Felons*, if they miſtake the *Vertue* or *Doſe* of the *Medicine*. That they are oblig'd to ſet *exorbitant prizes* to the *Poor* and *Servants*, that the *Wealthy* may not diſcern the *difference*, and deſire in that *caſe*, not to be *rais'd* ſo very far above the *level* with them. They are brought into the ſad condition of the *French King*, who wantonly made his *Meals* on the *raw limbs* of his *poor Subjects*, as you may read the *abſurd deſcription* in the *uniform* Heroick Poem *King Arthur*.

The odd *confuſion* of their *buſineſs perplexes* them: to be one hour wiping the *bliſtred* part, and *clapping* on *Melilote*, then in another Family giving a *Glyſter*: in the next to conſider, what to adviſe in a *Malignant Feaver*, and in the *Convulſions* of a Child in another. The laſt muſt be done, by the baſeſt *perfidiouſneſs* of *ſtealing* off the *File* this or that other *Phyſicians* Bill, they imagine may happen to hit the Caſe, and ſave him the trouble of ſeeing the Patient.

'Tis

'Tis obvious, the prodigious *number* of *Apothecaries*, who in a few years will naturally increaſe to more than twice as many, and ſo forward in a double *proportion*, will neceſſarily oblige them to improve the greater vent of *Phyſick*, and the *higher prizes*. They will not be wanting in the perpetual *incroachment* on the *Faculty*. They will be always plying in at the *Families*, to raiſe and ſupport their Intereſt, againſt every thing which is not *agreeable* to it. They will aſſume the *cures* of many *Thouſands* yearly, who would have been *ſooner well* without *Phyſick*, to maintain the Title of Dr. given after a ſtrict examination of the *Nurſe* and the *Attendants*, who firſt ſalute them *with it*, and a *Licence* to *Practice*. They will ſtruggle firſt with their own *Fraternity*, then the Members of the *College*, except their *Tools* the *Confederates*, while they *gratify* them, and *write* as *well* as can *reaſonably* be expected, till another is known to practice a more *profitable* way of *preſcribing*.

They will not *bear* or *commend* any *method* of Cure, but where *Phyſick* is ordered every *Hour*, and the *management* decently prolong'd, eſpecially if the Cuſtomer is pleas'd with always *mending*.

They cannot ſuffer any *Character* of a *Phyſician* to paſs without an *Allay* and *Antidote*, who will not juſtifie his *Practice*, and all his Medicines with the *Air*, and the aſſurance of a *common Knight* of the *Poſt*, and take the *death* of the *Patient* on *himſelf*. Any *Citizen* who will give himſelf the *trouble* of *thinking*, will eaſily hence *diſcern* the reaſon of the *perpetual Diſſenſions* of the *College*. When one party would raiſe its *reputation* by ſerving the *Publick* faithfully, the other ſtrenuouſly oppoſe all *Projects* of that kind, to merit the favour of the *Apothecaries*.

The *Apoſtates* from their own *Profeſſion* are not to be inform'd, that the *Dignity* of the *Faculty* muſt ſink, when the *Phyſician* is forc'd to *delude* the *People*, by applauding the unskillful or pernicious *Treatment*, and for his *Fee* has all the *reproaches* of the *Houſe* and *Funeral*, when he dares not inform, that the *Patient* had the *fatal ſtroke* already given him, that the *Medicines* had not their *vertue*, that the uſual miſtake of the *Apprentice* in the change for another, or wrong *proportion* was the true cauſe of a now *violent*, not

natural Death, when he rarely treats a *Diſtemper* at its *beginning*, commonly the only time to interpoſe between *Nature* and the *Diſeaſe* to any *purpoſe*: But is call'd in to no *purpoſe* in the *end*, when all is in *confuſion*, the *vigour* of *Nature ſpent*, or *oppreſt* poſſibly with as *many Doſes*, as you can number *Hours* in 8 or 10 Days. When he is chiefly *imploy'd* in *worn out* and *vitiated Conſtitutions*, as a *Botcher* or *Cobler*, when Mr. *Tompion* or any other *eminent Artiſt* would reject ſuch a *job* of *work* with *ſcorn*.

When I went abroad to return the *Viſits* to my *Friends*, and was recommending the *Advantages* of the *Diſpenſary*, and the *Integrity* of the *Phyſicians*, who are the *ſubſcribers* to it, you will not eaſily imagine, how *ſurpriſing* it was to me, that many expreſs'd a *Prejudice* to it, without deſiring to *underſtand* the *deſign* of it. A notable *Company* round a *Tea-table*, had been *exclaming*, I perceiv'd, a great while againſt it, and concluded, that they'd go the *old way*, and expect till it came more in *Faſhion*. That ſince they did not certainly know, how many had been kill'd by the *Apothecary's* ill *advice* or *Errors* in the *Doſes* of *Phyſick*, they were eaſie enough not to find out new occaſions of trouble. That every *Fee* to the *Doctor* on many accidents in the *Year*, went to the *Heart*: that the Bill at *Chriſtmas*, tho' long enough to ſpoil the *diverſions* of the *Seaſon*, give but one, though a pretty ſtrong *Fit*; which went off as ſoon as they could forget it, and came not again till the *Year* after. That they would not let the *Servant* go to fetch the things, when they could make the *Apothecary* do it, and rather their *Maids* ſhould *prattle* at home with them, than *goſſip* hours abroad at their Shops. I could only *reply*, that they themſelves approv'd of the *deſign* of the *Diſpenſary*, when they us'd the *Purging Salts*, *Pearl Juleps*, *Harts-horn Decoction*, or the *Elixirs* and *Spirits* for the *Vapours*, which their *Phyſicians* formerly had communicated to them, and which they bought off the *Druggiſt* at no great expence. It was *allow'd*, but *extorted* from one of the *Company* with a viſible concern in every Face, that the taking of that Tax had neceſſarily brought on *others*, and that they paid dearly for thoſe and other *Domeſtick Preparations*, if the *Diſtemper* requir'd Foreign *Aſſiſtance*, and the *Medicines unknown* to the *Family*.

In

In the other *viſits*, I made that day, I was *ſtartled* at many *ſcandalous Reports* of the ſame form and contrivance induſtriouſly ſpread abroad againſt the *Subſcribers* to, and the *preſent management* of the *Diſpenſary*. The firſt I contemn'd as *malicious* and *ſenceleſs Impoſthures*: They had too much *Poetry* in 'em to paſs for *truth*. The other part appear'd *ridiculouſly* little, and very eaſily *refuted*. That their *Phyſick* is as dear as the *Apothecary's*, when we experience the *difference* of 18 or 19 in 20. That their *goodneſs* is juſtify'd by the *Subſcribers* care in the choice of every *Drug*, which they buy at the higheſt *prizes*. And their *Reputation* is anſwerable for every *Accident* or *Defect*. That they have not *Servants* ſufficient, when they can eaſily *increaſe* the *Number* from 3 or 4 to 10: and the want of *Hands*, ſuppoſes the *growing* buſineſs equal to *defray* the *Charge* of more. Theſe *Reflections* are for the moſt part very *awkardly* made, there wanting the *Aſſurance* and *ſelf perſwaſion* and *concern*, which becomes a *Satyriſt*. If the *ſubſcribers* have not the *Univerſity Education* or *Capacity*, for their *Employment*, they may conſult the *Apothecary's* liſt of the *College*, and find out better, if they can. If they deſtroy all their *Patients*, and the *Apothecaries* and their *Confederates* never fail of *ſucceſs*, the want of *Advocates* will prevent the *tryal* and *nonſute* the *Debate*. If the *remedies* are not good, the *abus'd People* will readily and ſeaſonably *complain*. If they have no *buſineſs*, the *Diſpenſary* can have none, and will be only a *Collection* of *Pots* and *Glaſſes*, and the Servants ſufficient to ſhew the uſeleſs *Repoſitory*.

The *People* will in a little time apprehend, that their *Intereſt*, in relation to *Health*, and *Expence*, is the *ſubject* of the *Controverſy*, and that every one is both *Judge* and *Party*, and has power to give a *definitive ſentence*, as far as himſelf is concern'd. Here is no *Law* to be enacted by *Majority* of *Voices*, or any *Reſtraint* to be put on the *Liberty* of any *particular perſon*. He need not expreſs a *childiſh dread*, as if to be *Kidnapt* away, and us'd in the moſt terrible manner all his *life*, and never more to be *Maſter* of himſelf.

But the *Apothecaries* complain with no *Decorum*, and the worſt *grace* imaginable. *You* (to pleaſe the *People*) make your ſelves as like the *Apothecaries*, as you can, with the only difference of a *Print* from a *Copper plate*, where the figures are exactly the ſame, only *look* a *different* way. You are become *Doctor-Apothecary*, and they have been theſe 40 years *Apothecary-Doctors*. You reſtore the ancient and cautious *Practice* by providing effectual *Remedies*, and preventing many *deadly miſtakes*. The *Apothecary* leaves his concern to the *wholeſale* trade and his *Boy*, is always abroad giving advice. Can any two things be more alike in the outward *feature* and *appearance* ? Can they be juſtly *diſpleas'd* with you, who give your care and countenance to the trade of making *Medicines*? As the *Apothecary* in return puts a value upon yours, in pleaſing himſelf with the Practice of *Phyſick*. They reply, They are forc't to it by the *importunity* of the *People*, ſo are you by the ſame *importunity* to ſend your *Preſcript* to the *College*, by thoſe, who like a good *Medicine*, at the *Intrinſick* value. They are afraid the *Diſpenſary* will in time *ruine* the *Apothecaries Trade*, who are induſtriouſly every day *deſtroying* your *Profeſſion*. You are invaded with *vaſt Numbers*, like a *Ruſſian Army*, who *ſlay* without *Quarter*, reſerving only a *few ſlaves* to be cut of, if they bear not their *Chains* eaſily, or *ſcruple* any *work* they are *put upon*.

In other Converſations I had better ſucceſs: I had perſwaded not a few to conſult thoſe of the *Society* they eſteem'd, at the *approach* of the *Spring*. I have had their *thanks* with large Accounts of the difference of the *old* and *new Practice* of *Phyſick*. So many *Converts* in my *Neighbourhood* brought on me the reſentment of my former *Apothecary*. He *expoſtulated* with me the *ill conſequence* to their *Trade* with the moſt *bitter* and *envenom'd Reflections* on the *Diſpenſary*, and the *Promoters* of it. You ſhall judge from his manner of arguing the Caſe. We do *govern* and *command* all the *Families* in the City. They believe us in every thing, to the advancement of our Trade, and the leſſening the *College Intereſt*. When the *Men* are abroad, or not in the ſick

Chamber

Chamber, we can recommend what *Phyſician* we pleaſe and *decry* the oppoſite Party. Do you believe we will ſpare one of them? Here he took out *haſtily* of his Pocket the *ſcandalous Liſt* Printed at the *deſire* of the *Maſter* and *Wardens* of the *Apothecaries Company*, where our *honeſt Phyſicians* are *diſtinguiſh't* by Marks from their *honeſt Slaves*, which being promiſcuous in the *College* order, he blundred thrice, and ſhew'd me for *Villains*, thoſe of their own *Confederacy*. But after ſome time he recover'd and told me, they were reſolv'd to maintain the *reputation* of what they had *hitherto* done, as well as their *Advantages* over the *College* for the future. Many years ſince there has not been more than five *Phyſicians*, who have been *rais'd* but by *ſerving* us. They are call'd by us *Topping Phyſicians*, becauſe we *put* 'em on the *People*, as we pleaſe. You may obſerve, there are now in the Town of ſeveral *Sortments* and *different Abilities*, who paſs by our *Artifices* for the *greateſt Men*. Has not one riſen conſiderably by our *Favour*, who has employ'd much of his time in writing 3 *Folio Poems*, which have been *exploded* by his *Brother Poets* and *Phyſicians* for the *vileſt bombaſt*, which is now meant by *lofty Poetry*, *every expreſſion* relating to *Phyſick* or *Philoſophy* prov'd in Print to be *triflingly abſurd* or *falſe*, and judg'd ſo even by us? Do not ſeveral of the *College* come over to us, and *betray* all that paſſes there? The reſt are *afraid*, and dare not be *honeſt* and *juſt* to their *Patients*, fearing to incur our diſpleaſure? Will we, think you, pardon him, who cures a *Feaver*, at the rate of 1 or 2 *pounds*, when onr *Friends*, will raiſe the Bill for us to 10, 20 or 40? He that brings in the *Fidler* to the *Company*, will make him play what *Tunes* and as often as he pleaſes. What does the *Diſpenſary* pretend to impoſe on the *Publick*, that we are not *uſeful* out of our *Shops*, who give *Glyſters*, dreſs *Bliſters*, and *Bleed* when its eaſie, and like to have no *ill conſequence*. I would not further concern my ſelf, but only put him in mind, that one Sex was accommodated *without them*, and that the other was properly the buſineſs of the *Surgeon*, who attends to theſe and the greater Caſes of *Surgery abroad* without

out impediment to any part of his *Profeſſion*. Beſides, that the *Bliſters* often inflam'd or corroded with the *Acrimony* of the *Humours*, or wanting to be drawn to *evacuate* more freely, required more then the common treatment of the *Melilote Plaiſter*.

You had, I remember, made me very ſenſible, how much that *excellent* and moſt uſeful Art of *Surgery* was invaded by thoſe bold *Pretenders* to every thing they do not underſtand. They *Bleed* without ſuſpecting the *Nerve* or *Artery* may ly in the way. They apply to *Inflammations* or other *Tumours*, and keep in the *putrid* matter till the *Sinuous*, *Fiſtula*, or *rotten bone* gives pain loud enough to call the *Surgeon*.

Having had various *Fortune* abroad, I remembred I was in the Evening to meet a ſelect Company of *Merchants*, and other Eminent Citizens. I determin'd to ask their *aſſiſtance* and *council*. I ſhew'd them all your *Papers*, and laid before 'em in all the *Informations* relating to the *College*, and our own immediate Intereſt. Some were diſcourſing of the *Treaties* abroad, and the common danger of our *Liberty* and *Property* from another ſort of Invader. But at mine and our *Friends* requeſt who were there, we came to debate of our more immediate concern, leaving the other to the *Phyſicians*, proper in thoſe *Caſes*. I was deſired by them to give you a farther trouble, that you would remove the common *opprobrium* on the *Profeſſion*, that it wants certainty and acts often by *conjecture*: And that more ſcandalous, that the *Apothecary* by ſeeing the Patient and you at the Bed-ſide is able to give *Phyſick* himſelf. And (after our Aſſertion of the cheapneſs of the beſt *Medicines*, and ſome conteſts about it) that you would, as in our *Papers* for *ſale* by the *Candle*, give a pretty near *Eſtimate* of the *value* of every *Preparation* and *Compoſition* or *Simple* now us'd in *Phyſick*.

We muſt wait for this *Account*, upon which the whole *Controverſy* depends, but the *Company* would not doubt of the *eaſie prizes* of the moſt effectual *Remedies*, (as are fit for the uſe of that *Prince* now the regard of all *Europe*) many of us having us'd of ſeveral kinds, of which the

the *Doſe* was of no *great value*. After having *lamented* the *miſerable Condition* of the *Poor*, and the vile *treatment* of all others theſe laſt 40 years, they were pleas'd they had now a proſpect of better and more *humane uſage*. They reſolv'd, they would make all their Acquaintance ſenſible of the *generous* deſign of the *Diſpenſary*, and engage 'em to the moſt induſtrious publication of its uſe, the only *Panacea* to the many *Calamities* of the ſick. That they would not doubt to *convince* the moſt hitherto *obſtinate* or *heedleſs oppoſers* of it. That the *Apothecary* muſt be oblig'd to keep his *Shop*, that all his *Medicines* may be made at *home*, and *diſpenc't* with his own *hand*, or under his careful *inſpection*. That his *Apprentice* may be imploy'd in the *Shop* to *learn* his *Trade*, and to be taken of from the *giddy ambition* of *aping* a *Profeſſion* a little too far *remov'd* from his. That our *Servants* ſhall be conſtantly ſent for the Phyſick, the *Directions* being left at our Houſes by the proper *hand*, that each of us ſending our *Porters*, the *hurry* and *confuſion* may be taken off from the *Apothecary* and his *Servants*, by which, many *Patients Phyſick* being convey'd at one time, the *deadly Accidents* which now frequently happen, may be *avoided*. Our *Meſſenger* will find the *Shop* ſedately forwarding their important affair, every one will wait the *mixture* for his Maſter, by which the poſſibility of a *miſtake* will be *prevented*.

The *College* will be ſafe from the *temptations* they now ly under, and from being in ſo large numbers *debaucht* from their *vertue*, and their *indiſpenſable duty* to their *Patient*, which branches into every *diſtinct* regard of his Welfare. And, whereas the preſent *one Thouſand* have 2 or 3 Apprentices each, which multiplying in the ſame *Proportion*, muſt raiſe the *prizes* of *Phyſick*, and the *Quantity* and the *Induſtry* of giving more, to the ruine at laſt of their credit with the People, there is no other method even to *preſerve themſelves*. The *Families* will then, as formerly, make choice of a *Phyſician* from the viſible ſucceſs of his *Art*, and not with the greateſt degree of ſtupidneſs, ask the Apothecary to bring one. Since from their *numbers* they are forc't

to

to make the greateſt *profit* of every *Patient*, which ſtrong *Byaſs* naturally inclines him to a *Phyſician* moſt uſeful in that caſe. 'Twas reſolv'd, after yo r anſwer of the *prizes*, to oblige the *Phyſician* to rate the *Preſcription* ſent to the *Apothecary* at the faireſt *Profit*, to be paid at fartheſt after the *Recovery*: And to prevent the ſipping of *Cordials* and *Pearl Juleps*, as *Uſquebaugh* at the *Coffee-houſe*, upon every little humour of taking, promoted by the *caſual* viſit, and *encourag'd* by the mean and vile cuſtom of going upon *Tick* till *Chriſtmas*. A modeſt *Gentleman* gave his *Aſſent* with ſome doubt of ſucceſs, that he would at home propoſe theſe conſiderations to the beſt advantage he could.

Another, who ſees through the Town, demanded what hope there may be to repell the *confidence* of the Men of the *Bottle*, and *Wit* and *Banter*, which admire only the *childiſh* wantonneſs of *Thought*, and the pretty *Deviations* from *good ſenſe*, and therefore Character the Men of their Parts and Dreſs into the publick Eſteem. They were left to their *Fortune* and *Experience* of others more diſcerning, and concluded, that the *Signature* ought to be taken from other affairs of equal concern and importance. The ableſt *Pilot*, is put into the Ship, to be ſail'd out or brought into Port. The *Gravity*, *Learning*, *Application* of a *Judge* is obſerv'd, when a *Cauſe* of Life or Eſtate is heard before him. We ſhall then raiſe our *Hope* of *Recovery*, from the manner our Caſes will be weigh'd and conſider'd, before the Verdict and Judgment ſhall be given. When you ſhan't be brought in *durante bene placito* of the *Apothecary*, *Viſitants* or the *Phyſick Brokers* abroad; and ſhall not be *chang'd* and *ſhifted* as often as the Symptom, upon the different *Projects* of particular *Intereſts*. We ſhall know, who merits our gratitude and applauſe, and ſhall put down that *Infamous Cuſtom* of accuſing the *Phyſician* almoſt in the *Burial Ticket*. A Practice too vile to be expos'd, to *impute* the *misfortune* to the *honeſt* induſtry of the *Phyſician*, when he has not been conſulted till the extremity, after many days doſing by our ſelves and *viſitants*, and the *Apothecary*, not a lowing the fair *Inqueſt* of *Diſſection*, which would diſcover the *Paſ-*

ſages

ſages of the *Heart ſtopt*; the *Ulcers* or *Gangrenes* of the *Viſcera*. We were agreed to *controul* our *Families*, and *perſwade* our Friends to the ſame *Reſolutions*: and were about to part, when one of our *Society*, who had been ſilent ſome time, expreſt himſelf with ſome Heat, from the *Relation* he had to ſome of the *Faculty*. Let us not looſe this only *opportunity* of raiſing the reputation of one of the moſt *uſeful* and *learned Profeſſions*, when our *Intereſt* is *inſeparable* from theirs. Shall we look on unconcern'd, when the *Faculty* and *our ſelves* are *enſlav'd* and *oppreſt* by the *number* of the *Apothecaries*, who were originally their Servants. What is the Myſtery but a *Mechanick* and *Handycraft* Trade. They act nothing, but by the *ordinance* and *Directions* of the *Phyſician*. The *Medicines*, the Shops are furniſh'd with, are all from their *Appointment*. The *Drugs* are *powder'd*, *boyl'd*, *diſtill'd*, and *mixt* together only by their order. What *Books* or *Languages* are underſtood and conſider'd by them, but the *publick Diſpenſatory* or *Receit Book?* The *Cook*, *Confectioner* or *Perfumer* have as much pretence to *learning*, or the *knowledge* of the *uſes* of what they *prepare*. Have not our *Servants* the skill to make up all our *domeſtick collections* of *Receits*, which are many of them the ſame with theirs? The *under Servants* to the *Chymiſt's Laboratory*, while he *cleanſes* the *Glaſſes*, and *attends* the *Fires*, ſpeedily diſcerns the *Mechanick part* of making the *Spirits*, the *Tincture*, the *Salts*: Tho the *Deſign* and *Proceſs* were given by the incomparable *Mr. Boyle*, or the *Faculty*, and the uſes only known to the *ſagacious Phyſician*.

We pleas'd our ſelves at Parting, with the *great reputation* that *worthy Gentleman* had given to our Country with the learned of all *Nations*, which will laſt with that late *Diſcovery* of the *Circulation*.

THE

Phyſicians Anſwer to the foregoiug Letter.

SIR,

I Perceive you lay the *greateſt ſtreſs* on the *laſt Enquiry* of the *low prizes* of *Medicines*, becauſe you obſerve that the *large Bills* of the *Apothecary* are the beſt *argument* with the *People* of his *Ability* to adviſe, and while they believe, the *Diſeaſe* is treated very much by *Gueſs*, and on *Conjectures*, they are not very ſolicitous, who throws the *Dice* for their *Lives.* But you would rather make choice of *one*, who has made that his *only buſineſs*, has ſtudied and practis'd all the *Artifices* of making them *run* to his *purpoſe*, than any common *Hand*. But you will not deny, that every *Art* has the *means* to attain its *end*. This is obvious in every *Manufacture* which is made better and worſe according to the *capacity* and *skill* of the *Artificer*. There are other *Arts* whoſe *ſubject* is *periſhable* from Cauſes above the power and controul of the *Art*, which *Events* are not juſtly *imputable* to the *Artiſt*, if he is not viſibly *deficient* in his *Skill* and *Addreſs*. *Navigation* is perform'd by Rules, which will conduct a *Ship* the Voyage to the *Port* deſign'd. But violent *Storms*, and *Rocks* undiſcover'd, the *ſpringing* of a *Plank*, or weakneſs of the *Fabrick* may looſe the *Ship*, tho not the *reputation* of the *Maſter*. The *Husbandman* and *Gardiner* act by the *inſtruction* of their *Arts* with proſpect of *ſucceſs*, unleſs extreme *Rains*, or *Drowth*, or *Blaſts* deſtroy their *Hopes*. The *Phyſician* pretends to know with as much *certainty*, how *Animal Life* may be *preſerv'd*, and by what means *endanger'd*, as they the *Health* and *growth* of the *Vegetables* they are converſant with. You may make an *Eſtimate*, to what proportion *Animal* Life is capable of being prolong'd, by obſerving that the *Periods* of the *Lives* of many *Quadrupeds* and *Birds* are ſuppos'd to be diſtinctly *known*.

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That of *Man* is the longeſt *Period*, and from *Galen's* obſervation that of the *Britains* of his time. This is particularly remarkable in *Man*, that he is form'd *not only to live* to great *Age* in all the *habitable Climates* of the *Earth*. If in *Navigation* the *Veſſel* is *neceſſarily* mov'd by the *Tide* and Wind, turn'd and govern'd by the *Rudder* to a certain *Courſe*. The Powers of the *Body* act as *Mechanically* and by the *naral neceſſity* in *Heal h*: So in the various appearances of *Diſeaſes*, the Humours are by a *natural tendency* mov'd to be *alter'd* or *ſeparated*. These different *methods* of Nature conſtitute ſo many *Species* of *Diſtempers*, which are truly *defin'd* and *deſcrib'd* from the known *alterations* and *ſymptomes* in all the *Stages* of their *Courſe*.

We have the moſt certain experiences of their *Cures* from the obſervation of all Ages. Even theſe (as *Celſus* divides them) which are the more latent, as ſudden *Peſtilences* and malignant *Feavers*, diſcover the ways, by which *Nature* expels the *malignity*. All other *Diſtempers* are from our ſelves, of our own making, by *Intemperance*, *Luxury*, and the gratifications of our *Senſes*, or are from the ſame cauſes *ex traduce* deliver'd down to us. Their force and power to corrupt our *Conſtitutions* is demonſtrated, by the common obſervation, that all the *Families* of the *Rich* (whoſe *Wealth* is not ſo valuable as they imagine) are in few Years *extinct*, and the *Recruits* of them made from *labour*, *Induſtry* and *Temperance*, which refine and purge the Humours to their natural purity and vigour.

You cannot doubt the *efficacy* of the *Inſtruments* us'd in *Phyſick*, when in many caſes the *Rich Cordials* given improperly, or in large quantities, act as *Poyſons*, and then, in a little longer time, as viſible deſtroy: when the over doſing the *vinous* or other *Spirits* fire and inflame the blood and ſpirits, when *Opiates* are able to ſtop their motions, and the *Barke* can check the ferment of a *Feaver*, which cannot be cur'd but by the expulſion of the venom. The effects of its *Vomits*, *Purgers*, *Diaphoreticks* are own'd by the vulgar experience. The late but ſurer force of *Labour*, *Temperance*, *Reſt* have been formerly own'd in the moſt *obſtinate Diſeaſes*. They are now *rejected*, as the moſt *nauſeous Phyſick*, and the moſt *difficult methods* to be comply'd with. I need not ac-

quaint you with the *Mineral Waters*, which as the *Apozemes* formerly us'd, are able to cool, *dilute*, and *purify* the blood, after it has been *heated* and *corrupted* by the *modiſh living* of ſome years before.

Nature diſcovers to the *Phyſician* its ſureſt *methods* of diſmiſſing the moſt common *Feavers* by bleeding, *Sweats* or diſcharging the groſſer humours by other ways, which it chooſes according to the circumſtances of every Diſeaſe.

In the more *difficult*, where it is the more *oppreſt*, it gives *Indications* or *Signs*, how it would be aſſiſted or directed, at leaſt our *Magazines* of *obſervations* cannot fail to furniſh in all the caſes parallel to them.

But if the Patient is *overheated* and *ſurfeted* by two many Medicines, if the *Salutary Looſeneſs* be ſtopt too ſoon, the humours *fixt* by *Opiates* or the *Barke*, its imputable to the *Adviſer*, but not to the *Art*, which has given the *ſtricteſt cautions* upon the like *Conjunctures*. Its not a *Reproach* to the *Art*, if there are wanting *Remedies* equal to the *rage* or *violence* of ſome *Diſeaſes*, which will not *wait* the effect, or are above the force of any known *Drug*, which can be brought to oppoſe them; any more, then to the *Statſeman*, *General*, *Councellour*, when he cannot always warrant Succeſs.

When after the *ſteady* uſe of *Liquors*, which give a *briskneſs* to, but inflame the *Spirits*, ſpend the ſtrength of the *blood*, by *beating* it, and give *Life* a pleaſanter but quicker motion, the *Liver* and the other parts ſhall be made *ſcirrhous* and *abceſs't*, the *Omentum* made *rotten*, and *Fibres* of all the Body *flaccid*, ſhall the *Art* be accus'd, that it cannot keep the *Machine* a going, where every wheel is broken?

That the *tendencies* and *events* of the *Symptomes*, and the *Iſſue* of the Diſeaſe may be known, and a probable *Prognoſtick* given, is own'd by the forwardneſs of the common *People* to give their *Opinions*. How often have you believ'd the *preſumptuous Valuer* of himſelf, who doubts every ones *knowledge* but his own, when he has aſſur'd you, that if he had come *ſooner*, the *Patient* ſhould not have *dy'd*, and that another would expire the next day, if his *Advice* had been then wanting? The writers of *Government* prove the *Maximes* of State, from the receiv'd *Axioms* of *Phyſick*. That one part overnouriſh't ſtarves and enervates the other. That when

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every *part* diſregards the intereſt of the *whole*, its *diſſolution* is as certain, as when every part is *vitiated* in a ſhatter'd Conſtitution.

If therefore a *Phyſician* is ſuppos'd to have learnt, whatever has been obſerv'd, of the different affections and diſorders from *Childhood* in all the advances to *old Age*, of the *Sexes* in all their *Circumſtances*: how the *Seaſons*, *Climates* alter us, and what changes are made by all ſorts of *Diet*: to have noted the uſe and ſite of all parts of the Body by *Anatomy*: the vertues of *Medicines* by the tryals *Chymiſtry* affords, but eſpecially the *Hiſtories* of the almoſt innumerable *Deſeaſes* given by our Authors, their *Cauſes*, their *Acceſs*, *Progreſs*, and *Events*, the Conſequence of all *methods* and all *Medicines*: when he frequently reflects on them, and compares them nicely with the caſe under his care, you will not oppoſe to him a *Rival*, who has not had a *Philoſophical Education*, or the *Knowledge* of any *Language*, in which *Phyſick* is treated. When you have determin'd, what time is requir'd, to collect from *many Writers* whatſoever is uſeful to the *ſafe* and *ſucceſsful practice* of *Phyſick*; I would deſire you to *ſtate* the years, in which any thing certain can be acquir'd from the *Preſcripts* of the *Art*, without the *Reaſons given* or any *Regiſter* of the *ſucceſs*. You will not permit your *Servant* to keep your Accounts by *Memory*, or think that the *Rules* of *Phyſick* are leſs *numerous*, or of leſs *moment*, then the particulars of his *Receits* and *Payments*. When *Nature*, *ipſa ſuis pottens opibus*, *nihil indiga noſtri*, throws of the common *Diſorders* of its ſelf, and is able to bear (an argument of its ſtrength) any *ſort* of *Phyſick* given at random and at *hazard*; the *Apothecary* plies the *Patient* with *Medicines* he does not want, to pay the trouble of *Attending*, *magnifies* the *Diſeaſe* and his *skill*, and robs the *Rich* of the *knowledge* of the *goodneſs* of his *Conſtitution*. In theſe the moſt *uſual Illneſſes* the *Phyſician* ſhews his *Art* by prognoſticating, with *Integrity*, the aſſur'd ſucceſs; which is a richer Cordial, then the Shops afford, and merits his *Reward*, like the *Stateſman*, when the *Publick* is in perfect *tranquillity*. But when there ſhall be *Nodus vindice dignus*, when in the Criſis *dubiis trepidat victoria pennis*, when the experienc't *Phyſician* will *doubt*, whether *Nature* acts to its own *preſervation*, or wants

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the *Aſſiſtance* of *Art*, will examine the effect of one *Medicine*, before he *riſques* the uſe of others to the ſame or other purpoſes: The *ignorant* and the leſs *fearful* Adviſer will not looſe the *opportunity* of filling the *Patient* and the *Chamber*, with the certain proſpect of his *own advantage*. Theſe are the *Caſes*, in which all the ſevereſt and moſt juſt obſervations of the preſent and of *former Ages* muſt be conſulted. The leaſt errour make the *Feaver* deadly, tho not be diſcovered, but by the moſt conſummate *Artiſts*. They only can diſcern, when *Nature* attack't in all parts, the *ſpirits waſted*, and the *blood exhauſted*, is eaſily *overborn* by an *Active Cordial*, or which diverts it from its only *method* of expelling the *Diſeaſe*. If it endeavours one *Criſis*, which the Medicines contradict, it has not *time* or power to *reſume* it. The *Head* receives the Humours: which were moving to the *Bowels* or the *Pores*: Or the inflaming *Alexipharmic* by its agitation *mixes agen* the matter, which was *prepared* to be *ſeparated*, and *ejected*. The *People* indeed are ſatisfi'd with the *Apothecaries* Skill, who hears ſometimes the *Phyſicians* diſcourſe upon the Diſtemper. Will you imagine, he deſigns to give the ſureſt *Inſtructions* to his *Scholar*, who will ſet up as *Maſter* in the Art the next Hour, with ſufficient *inſtructions* to act in his *ſtead*? But he makes up the *Note* and *ſees* the *operation*: The *Inſtrument maker* will not pretend to uſe them, as the *Surgeon*, or to cut for the *Stone*, tho he made the *Knife* and the *Forceps*. I will, after you have well conſider'd it, deſire your *opinion*, whether, if you practice *Phyſick*, you could communicate a *Specifick* very *efficacious Medicine* to the *Apothecary*, which he would inſtantly make up for every *Cuſtomer* in the ſame, or as he imagines, not much differing *Caſes*. Will any *Merchant*, or any *Artificer* expoſe the *Secret* of his *Buſineſs* to every one, who would deſire to uſe it to his own *profit*? But we cannot diſcover our *Secrets*, to any but our own *Profeſſion*, which is the manner of applying the *Medicine* to the *latent exigence* of the *Diſeaſe*. Some *Feavers* will go off being only left undiſturb'd. Water is the *Richeſt Cordial* in others; and the *high Rich Compoſition* procures to others a certain *Malignity*. Will you value the *Surgeon* from the *tipping* or ornaments of his *Inſtruments*, or from his *Judgment* and *Steadineſs*

dineſs of his *Hand* in the uſe of them? The moſt common and ſimple may have a better effect, then from the moſt pompous *Apparatus*, as our *Wines* and the vulgar *Nouriſhments* are allow'd to be more wholſome, without the hurtful *Artifices* of the *Sellar* or *Cookery*.

The few of our *Coſtly Ingredients*, have been kept in uſe to cover the *fraud* of vaſt *Exaction*, or as thy have crept into *Mode* and *Faſhion*, but eſpecially becauſe we pleaſe our ſelves, that they are peculiarly deſign'd for the uſe of the *Grand Monde*, while we pity the *little* People, who, we imagine, cannot live without them. But *Providence* has otherwiſe provided in its great *Hoſpital* the *World*. We are all upon the *level* there. *Sickneſs*, as well as *Death*, lays aſide the markes of *Diſtinction*. The *Poor* do not want ſo much as the *Rich*, but may have the moſt valued ſimple *Remedies*, and the beſt *Chymical* or *Galenical* Preparations at an *Expence*, they or their *Patrons* with an eaſie charity may bear.

To demonſtrate this the more clearly, we will firſt remove the *Rubbiſh* and lay before you the *Simples* of the greateſt *Vertue*, and the beſt and moſt uſeful *Preparations*, ſupported not only by the beſt tryals of *Chymiſtry*, but conſtant *experience*.

Gold, the great *Idol* of *Mankind*, muſt be rejected, as uſeleſs: while it makes the *World* reſtleſs and anxious to obtain it, it has it ſelf no active parts or energy to procure any effect. Its not *diſſolvable* by any *Humour* in the Body. Nothing there can alter, it or be alter'd by it. The compact, heavy, ſluggiſh parts reſiſt the impreſſion of every *Animal Agent*, which on the other ſide are *ſecure* from any *power* it has. The *Golden Pill* in the *twiſting* of the *Bowels* by its weight only may open the *Paſſage*, but it coſts you only for the *uſe* of it, having loſt no *grains* of its worth, The *Leaf Gold* on *Boles*, or *Electuaries*, or *Pills* divert the mind from the *Taſt*, only by the pleaſure of ſeeing it, but it adds nothing to their *vertue*, and only a trifle to the expence. The *leaf* may ly on the mouths of the veſſels *undiſſolv'd*, and it prevents the *diſſolving* of purging and alterative *Pills*, if well gilded, unleſs to your good Fortune, that the Cover happens to be *broken* in ſwallowing.

Bezoar

Bezoar is a ſtony Concretion of an Animal, *deſpis'd* and *rejected* by moſt *Phyſicians*, who think on what they adviſe. If it be well powder'd, it may paſs out better, then the larger Stones of the Kidney and Bladder. It has indeed the uſe of the *Philoſophers* ſtone, procures *Gold* or much *Silver*, to every thing, where it is a part, as in *Gaſcon*'s *Powder*: it adds to the Doſe only the value of *two Pence*, but riſes the Bill even to the pleaſure of paying a great Sum, that they were thought worthy of it. The very name of *Bezoardick* makes the cheapeſt *Boles* and *Juleps*, paſs of at any price, which ſhall be put upon them. The large round *Pearl* looks well on a Healthy Skin, but the Hiſtory which tells us, that *Cleopatra* drank one very large in a health to *Anthony*, does not inſtruct us, that her *Health* was improv'd by it. The *Pearl Juleps* have their value from the *Cordial water* and *white Sugar*, and are put upon the Infatuated *People* promiſcouſly in all the *Conſtitutions* and very different *Complaints*. They may take it plentifully for the future, if the *lowneſs* of the price does not deſtroy its *Cordialneſs*, being only 3 Pence or 4 in the Doſe.

Ambergriſe and *Musk* are offenſive to many from the name as well as ſcent, they corrupt the *blood* and the *ſpirits*, and by altering the *Breath* make the uſe in *Perfumes* more neceſſary. The *Confections* and *Waters* are more wholſome without them, and they are therefore omitted by expreſs order. Tho', where they are not, by a *Magical power*, they make a *cheap Cordial* ſell as high, as if it had been *vitiated* by them.

We leave the *Diamonds* and *Rubies* to theſe, we are not concern'd with our other *precious Stones*, as we call 'em, coſt very little, and are worth nothing.

The *Hyacinth*, *Smaragd*, *Topaz*, finely powder'd, are as uſeful as *glaſs* well prepar'd. But the famous *Confection* of *Hyacinth* ſells only two-pence in the Doſe. This is true in *Oyl* of *Cinamon*, or the other *Chymical Oyls*, which are given but to *few drops* at a time, to be eſteem'd at the moſt inconſiderable price in ſo ſmall a *quantity*. The celebrated *Balm* of *Gilead* is taken in Drops with Sugar, or mixt with *Cordial Powders* to be form'd into *Pills*. All theſe Drops will riſe to about a Farthing each.

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Cochineal promiſes to impart its colour to the *blood*, and diſmiſs the paleneſs of the *Cheeks*, but we borrow it from the *Dyers*, at much leſs coſt then the former.

But I divert you from the more pleaſant proſpect of the *Gardens*, *Feilds*, *Woods* and *Rivers*, which plentifully afford us, of our own product, the moſt effectual and certain relief. Their *value* in the ſmall Quantities us'd at one time are *below* any *Coin* we have, and the *cooking* or *preparing* ſubdivided into ſmall Proportions, will not amount to much more.

The *Flowers*, *Fruits* and *Seeds*, the *Leaf*, the *Root*, the *Wood* and *Bark* are diſtill'd *ſimply*, or with *Water* or *Spirit* of *Wine*, beaten with Sugar into *Conſerves*, or *boyl'd* into *Syrups*, compound the *Powders*, *Trochs* and *Pills*, or with Water or Wine make the *Decoction* or *Apozemes*.

The *Conſerves Antepileptick* or *Cardiac* in the *Doſe* are of the price of a Farthing or *two*.

The *Syrups ſtomachical* or *Diuretick*, not much more.

The *Powders Corroborative*, or *Bezoartick* or *Antipeſtilential*, are not more then a Penny in the Scruple, or half Dram.

The famous *Gaſcon Powder*, without *Bezoar*, claims but a little more in the Doſe then 3 or 4 Pence.

The *Cordial waters*, *Cephalick*, *Epileptick* or *Antihyſterical*, becauſe they are diſtilled from *ſpirit* of *Wine*, and are therefore uſed in ſmall Quantities, are not dearer then a *Glaſs* of *Wine*, or the little one of *Ratafia*. But the Ingredients, better choſen or *ſingly* infus'd in a proper *ſimple* diſtilled Water, would prove more *Alexiterial*, and deſerve the title of *High Rich Cordial*, at a leſs expence. When you have taſted of the former Cordials, a *ſpoonful* in your Friends *Chamber*, have you not felt in your Stomach the *tumult* of ſuch a *Rabble* of the *Spices*, which being broyl'd by the *fire diſturb* you an hour after, and make you pity his *Condition* under the often *repeated Doſes*?

The *Apozemes Hepatick* or *Splenetick*, or *Diuretick*, or *Sudorifick* are made at 2 *d.* 4 *d.* or 6 *d.* the Quart in *Spring water*, which if divided and ſent into little *Glaſſes* riſe beyond the *price* of *Burgundy*.

You may hence judge of our *Oyls*, *Oyntments* and *Playſters*. The *Surgeon* rewarded for his Skill and his Care, does not put you in mind of the coſt, he has been put to, thro' the whole Cure.

You are well acquainted with the prices of all the *Drugs* imported from abroad, as they are moſt of the *hot ſpicy Nature*, their *Doſe* can be but ſmall and the price *proportionable*. If many are abſurdly joyn'd together, the Quantity of each is ſo much leſs. The great *Cordial*, the *Treacle*, made of Sixty, moſt *foreign Drugs*, does not claim a Penny, every time you uſe it.

You may judge of the *eaſie Expence* of what we adviſe in ſickneſs by another *View*, that of the *various Operations*.

The famous *Vomitive*, a Penny, the *Tartar Emetic* eſteem'd the better, not a *Farthing*, that of the *Salt* no more: the *Oxymel* for that purpoſe the value of the firſt.

There are many ſorts of *Pills* for the *Head*, *Stomach*, *Bowels* of different force, they all agree in the price of a *Penny*. The *Alterative*, *Nephritick*, *Antihyſterical* Pills made of cheap *Powders*, with the *Gums* diſſolv'd, or a Syrup, are valuable only for the ſucceſs.

I need not inform you how eaſily the *Filings* of *Steel*, or *open'd* by an *Acid* or the *Fire*, are procur'd. If you *infuſe* them in *Wine* or *diſtill'd Waters*, with the *bitter Plants*, or boyl it with Sugar to a *Syrup*, You readily eſtimate the Expence of a Quart.

All the Tribe of the *Ecphracticks*, or *Deobſtruents* and *Aperitives*, either *vegetable* or *mineral*, the other *Incraſſating* or *Aſtringent* agree in their great uſe, tho' of contrary effects, and in the almoſt inexpreſſible cheapneſs.

It muſt be own'd, that the *Purges* of *Rhubarb*, &c. are otherwiſe to be priz'd, but that *Remedy* is us'd but once in the Day, and not haſtily repeated, and excludes all others: the Mode brings in an *Hyprotick*, which *detains* the *inwardly ſeparated Humours*, and *binds* the Bowels many days after.

Out of theſe *Drugs* many kinds of *Chymical Medicines* are prepar'd, at the expence of only *Fire*, and the uſe of the *Glaſſes*, in great Quantities.

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If you pay for *Spirit* of *Harts-horn*, *ſal Armoniac*, *ſal vol Oleos*, the *volatile Salts*, the *Tinctures* of *Caſtor*, *Amber*, *Saffron*, *Myrrh*, or any of the compound *Elixirs*, the *Acid Spirits* of *Niter*, *Sulphur*, *Vitriol*, or their *Antagoniſts* the *fixt Salts* of *Tartar*, *Wormwood*, or the *aſſociated vitriolate Tartar*, and the other *Digeſtives*: One *Shilling* or two, or in the other as many Pence, the *Ounce*, you will with the water, the Vehicle, after many days uſing them, compute the expence of your every days *Phyſick*. The *Porter* who drinks a Cup of the *ſtronger Ale*, inſtead of many of the *ſmaller*, prudently ſaves his *Time* and his *Pocket*, and is at a greater charge than the *Patient*.

If in a *Feaver* or *Small-pox*, &c. the *Phyſician* cools the Blood, and *temperates* the Heat, ſhall the *Apozeme* of almoſt the *ſallet Herbs*, with the cheap *ſweetning Powders*, and the cheaper *ſal Prunel*, &c. And a *Julep* of the *ſimple waters*, made to taſte a little of a *Cordial water*, raiſe the coſt higher, then the common *ſupports* in our *Health*.

If the Blood and Spirits are oppreſt in the *malignant*, ſhall the *Treacle*, *Mithridate* and *Diaſcordium*, with the *Aromaticks*, *Alexiterial Roots*, or the *Cordial Species*, or the *volatile Salts* or *Caſtor*, or even *Bezoar*, be eſteem'd from the any other *Topick* then their effect of ſweating or raiſing the *Heat* of the *Blood*: eſpecially if the *Patient* be not *inceſſantly ply'd*, and the *Phyſician* will have the common care of *obſerving*, when he has done *enough* for one *day*, and will give the *Patient* a little *Reſt*, before he ſets him another *Task*: Unleſs he orders on more *Cordials*, to produce the *Fee to himſelf*, more than any advantage to the Sick.

If the *Feaver* truly *intermits*, and has no *malignity*, or deadly Conſequence to be fear'd from *ſtopping* the *Ferment*, you may uſe the *Bark* only prepar'd, by being *powder'd*, which you know coſts no more than the Wine you drink it with.

I have heard you extoll from your *Experience* in *Colical* and *Nephritick Pains*, the wonderful force of *Opiates*. 'Tis true, that *Plant* has no equal among the *Vegetables*, nor does any *metal* or *mineral* pretend to *rival* it. But the *richeſt Preparation*, either ſolid or liquid, this great *Ano-*

dyne raiſes no *inquietude* upon any other Circumſtance. The pooreſt may have this *Nepenthe*, as well as the richeſt, from a ſmall *Charity*, which will give the *Donour*, the *Eaſe* it procures to the Patients *Pain*.

Is it not therefore *demonſtrated*, that in *ſickneſs* no *Conſtitution* can bear the uſe of more then 2 *or* 3 *Shillings value in a Day*. The deareſt *Cordial Waters* and *Alexiterial Powders*, cannot in that time be us'd above that price, without inflaming the *blood* and *ſpirits* into a *Delirium* and *Phrenſy*, or forcing our common *putrid Feavers* to *Malignant* and *Peſtilential Symptoms*.

The milder *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* or *Alteratives*, do not pretend to be rated with the other, but in our moſt common *Feavers*, theſe aſſiſt *Nature*, and the *others deſtroy* it.

Where's then the *Myſtery* of raiſing the Bill to *one*, *two*, *three* or *four Pounds* each day *of its continuance*? By a new invented or much improv'd *Artifice* of raiſing the *part* equal to the *whole*, and ſending in the *Apozeme* or *Julep* divided into little *Parcels*, which your Family would as well *bottle* out into ſmaller *glaſſes*, at the rate of the whole *Mixture*.

The *Electuary* ſhall be *ſold* at *good profit* by the *Apothecary* at half a *Crown*. But the *Boles* out of this *Electuary* in a ſnipt Paper are full as much each of them, tho' that *affords* to *Children twenty Boles*.

But the Contrivance lately brought into *Practice* of giving in a *parcht Mouth*, and *fur'd Throat*, and *nauſeating ſtomach*, an ill taſted *Bole*, when the *languiſhing* and *loathing* Patient can ſwallow nothing but *Liquids*, has been reſerv'd for this Age of ours, and can laſt no longer. This *Bole* of a *fulſome Conſerve* or *Treacle* is to be taken every third, fourth, or ſixth hour, which diſpells all *Reſt* and *Compoſedneſs*, the great *Reſtorers*, by the *Torments*, and *ſtruggles* of forcing it into the *ſtuff't Throat* and *Stomach*, which riſes againſt it.

There's a little *Julep* ready to waſh it down and reward him for his *trouble*. When the *Bole* cannot eaſily, be taken down, its impertinently half mixt in a *ſpoon* in the *Chamber*, which ſhould have been brought well *compounded*, only

ly ſo many *diſtinct Articles* in the *Bill* are to be *preſerv'd.* This is of the greateſt *Conſequence* to the *Apothecary*, becauſe the *Town* has been us'd to pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each Bole, and not much leſs for the little *Draught*, to cleans the mouth after it. This *Advice* was therefore given to a *Phyſician* at his firſt entrance on the Stage, that he ſhould order a *Bole*, with a *Draught* every fourth hour, which, however it far'd with the *Patient*, would *recommend* him to the *Apothecaries*, and thence *publick eſteem* for that ſervice.

The honeſt *Phyſician* mixes the *Bole* and *Julep* together, that the *feeble reſtleſs Patient* may drink his *Cordial* to revive or compoſe him, without the dufturbance of taking it at twice, and with difficulty the other way.

I preſume you will allow the *Corollary*, that by much *Phyſick* divided into little *parcels*, rated ſo high, the Apothecary has in the reward of his *Attendance* (which by the *Phyſician* is often excus'd) much greater Fees, often *trebly* or *quadruply* more then the Faculty. You will not therefore be ſurpriz'd, if it be aſſerted, that in a *Bill* of ten *Pounds* nine are the reward of his *Advice* and *Attendance*, and in all the other *ſums proportionably*.

The *People* muſt accuſe their own *Conduct*, who never gratifying the *Apothecarys* viſit, oblige him in the Caſe, where one *Medicine* removes the *Diſtemper*, to bring in for every 3 or 4 *Hours*, and ſeveral *Days*, as much as will anſwer one of the Ends he propoſes to himſelf. Can he thus neglected by his Cuſtomers, with ſafety to himſelf adviſe the *Waters*, *Milk*, *Temperance*, *Repoſe*, *Exerciſe* or a *peculiar Diet*, or the *Country Air*, by which obſtinate *Diſeaſes* are cur'd: But to the reproach of the Compoſitions of the Shop.

But what *Redreſs* can be expected to all theſe *Grievances?*

There muſt be certain *Rates* ſet to all the Medicines, with the greateſt encouragement to the *Apothecary* to prepare them *faithfully*.

They muſt bring their number by the moſt proper Methods to be equal to the *occaſion* the City has of uſing their Preparations.

The

The former *Antiquated* Methods muſt be reviv'd, by which the *People* were eaſie, without the preſent either *ſuſpicions* or *complaints*.

The *Phyſicians* lay under no *temptations* to impoſe on the *Publick*. They adviſ'd at their *Houſes* in the *Chronical* or leſs dangerous *diſorders*, and diſtinguiſh't in their viſits the differences of the *Condition* of the Perſons and Diſeaſes; arriv'd to a *Reputation*, not by the baſeſt Arts, but their care and the merit of their *Succeſs*.

THE END.

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Minimè convenit, cùm ipſi inter nos abjecti, neglectique ſimus, poſtulare, ut Diis immortalibus cari ſimus, & ab his diligamur. Cic. de Fin. Lib. 3.

Cùm omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus, aut audimus; etiam qui naturâ mitiſſimi ſumus, aſſiduitate moleſtiarum ſenſum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus. Id. orat. pro Roſcio Amerin.

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THE CALAMITIES OF ALL The *ENGLISH* in SICKNESS; And the Sufferings of the APOTHECARIES, From their Unbounded Increaſe, &c.

Gentlemen,

WHEN a Phyſician, eminent for adviſing few Medicines to his Patients, was barbarouſly inſulted in a Publick Houſe, by an Apothecary : You will not be ſurpriz'd, that we the Diſpenſarians, the Reformers of the moſt corrupt Practice of Phyſick, are aſpers'd in all the Private Families by the Apothecaries (who are undone by the numberleſs Empiricks, and the other Dealers in Medicines) with the moſt Virulent Calumnies: When we oppoſe the Modern Impoſtures of dividing the Remedies into very little Doſes, to be paid for at fifty or an hundred times above the real Value ; and to ſupport the ſinking Trade, ten times too many are, and muſt be put off in the greateſt part of the Diſeaſes. When we inform the Publick, that they are vilely prepar'd in many the moſt Eminent Shops, and conſequently in all the other : When we aſſert and prove, That the moſt Generous Medicines, which will moſt efficaciouſly cure the Acute Diſeaſes, and more ſpeedily overcome the Chronical, are baniſh'd out of the *Engliſh* Practice, and not now known and us'd by the moſt Eminent Phyſicians. We cannot plead this moſt weighty Cauſe, before more able Judges, than the Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital ; when your voluntary Aſſociation, your munificent Charity to it, your Obſervations of the Treatment of the Sick and Maim'd, with your Medicines as good and as dear as thoſe of the Private Houſes, render you moſt diſpos'd and prepar'd to make the moſt unerring Judgment. You will obſerve, That the Remedy, which ſhall ſave the People, muſt be fatal to the Apothecaries, in great Numbers filling all the Streets, and ſtill

going

…aſe by two or three Apprentices each, to the moſt extravagant Diſ-…e Dealers to their ſick Cuſtomers. You will confeſs, That the oppreſ-…he Doſes, in many 100 times above the (confeſt by themſelves) Values …tities, muſt break the Poor, and make the greateſt Depredations on your …the Gentry, but that the Impious Violence of forcing the large Numbers …on all Diſeaſes, muſt hazard Life in all the Difficult, and deſtroy it in the …angerous, which demand the moſt wary Cautions of exhibiting them. When you ſhall reflect, That the Apothecaries are many Days tampering with the moſt ſevere Diſeaſes, and the Phyſicians are call'd in the Confuſions of the deadly Symptoms, and are compelled to write only the Vulgar Remedies, and the colluſive Numbers of them, for the Payment of the Apothecaries Attendance, that the Art of Phyſick muſt be loſt, that the expert Knowledge of Diſeaſes cannot be acquir'd; and the Uſes of the moſt Generous Remedies, muſt be unknown. That our Phyſicians are now ignorant of all Diſeaſes, and the beſt Medicines (as well as the Surgeons, whoſe Circumſtances are the ſame) has been repreſented to the Publick, by the moſt ſolemn Publication of the College: It was aſſerted in the greateſt Aſſembly of the Nation, That the *Engliſh* Phyſicians do not underſtand either Diſeaſes, or the Medicines; That they are Idle, and Debauch'd, and rudely Inſolent, to cover their want of Learning, both of the Language, the great Precepts of the Art are deliver'd in; and of the juſt Obſervations of the Natures and Difference of Diſeaſes; and of the Vertues, and Preparations of the Medicines. And it is the Voice of the People, That the Apothecaries take up their ways of Practice from the Phyſician's Bills, and the Succeſs, or rather the fortunate Eſcapes of the Patients in Diſtempers of no Danger. How great therefore ſhall be the Calamities of all the *Engliſh* in Sickneſs, from the Impoſtures of the dear and numberleſs Doſes, forc'd on the Poor, and Wealthy; and the neceſſary Ravage on the Life of the Community, from the Combinations, and Ignorance of the Phyſicians, and the Apothecaries Quackings rais'd and eſtabliſh'd by it, in defiance to the Laws, and the ſacred Obligations, which oblige them to preſerve the Publick, and their Profeſſion.

We cannot, *Gentlemen*, at the preſent, appeal to more competent and unbyaſs'd Judges, than you, and our other Famous Hoſpitals. But we are allow'd by the Law of Nature, and our own, and crave your leave to make our Exceptions to the Phyſicians, and Surgeons, and Apothecaries of your Society, brought in with the Deſign to oppoſe the moſt neceſſary Reformation of the corrupt Practice, unknown and publickly prohibited in all the other Governments of *Europe*. We muſt expect the ſame Outrages from them, which the famous Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Bates*, Dr. *Merret*, Dr. *Sydenham*, &c. ſuffer'd, when they were endeavouring to reſcue the Publick from the Pernicious Engagements of Phyſicians and Surgeons, with the Apothecaries.

You will not be aſham'd to unite with us, when you ſhall reflect, That we are the Magiſtrates appointed by our Laws; and that it is not in the Power of the Government to preſerve the Life of the Subjects, without our Service and Concurrence, as it muſt receive the Remonſtrances and Councils of the Officers of the Fleet and Army. As when the Triumphant Statue of Her Majeſty ſhall be erected on a lofty Pillar, greater than the Life, that the Eyes of the Spectators, may, at a diſtance, view the Royal Lines of the greateſt Wiſdom and Goodneſs; will you pleaſe to receive the Draught of the great Deſign the College has never fail'd at all times to purſue? The Crown cannot beſtow any greater Bleſſing, than the Security againſt the Impoſtures of the

Prices of Medicines, the Protection againſt the corrupt and ſophiſticated: The Extirpation of the daring and inſolent Quackery of the Apothecaries, and the other numerous Diſtinctions; and the greateſt Improvement of the Sincerity and Learning of the moſt neceſſary Profeſſion in the World. As the moſt ſublime Poets have aſſum'd to themſelves an immortal Name in their own Works; we, the Diſpenſarians, will preſume, that our Charity may be compar'd with the admir'd Munificence of Her Majeſty, to the Inferior Clergy: We give all the Clergy our Relief againſt the now Infamous Bills of Medicines, which invade their Support in an equal or larger Proportion; and all the Servants, and the Induſtrious Manufacturers, are preſerv'd by us from the Devaſtations, which conſume in one Sickneſs, the Labours and Earnings of many Years. Are the famous Victories of *Blenheim*, *Ramellies* and *Turin*, now the hourly Converſation, which have repell'd an Inſatiable Enemy, which give the Proſpect of a laſting Peace? The Diſpenſarians, by ſubduing the Modern Idleneſs of the Phyſicians will acquire the Learning to the Profeſſion, (the Profeſſors of our Univerſities giving no Instructions, nor the neceſſary Examples to note and avoid the infinite Hazards in the Application of Remedies) the accurate Knowledge of Diſeaſe and Medicines, will conquer our moſt dreaded, and moſt cruel Enemies, Pains, Diſeaſes, and Death. Is it the moſt Illuſtrious part of the Hiſtories of Emperors and Kings, that they have with the greateſt Magnificence, erected Univerſities, and endow'd the Profeſſors of the Sciences? We will preſume to reſtore the Royal College of Phyſicians, the Univerſity of Phyſick, and retreive to our two famous Univerſities the ſecond Faculty, which has been betray'd and deliver'd up to the Apothecaries Invaſion, by the impudent Banters and Reproaches of one part, by the treacherous Deſertion of the Anti-Diſpenſarians, to the Service of the Apothecaries, by concealing and juſtifying the fatal Errors of their Advice, and fighting under their Colours againſt all the juſt and neceſſary Methods to preſerve the Profeſſion and the Life of the Subjects. Are the Clergy and the Society of the *Reformation of Manners*, vigilant to detect and puniſh the Immoralities of the moſt corrupt Nation on the Earth? We have made the Magiſtrates, and the other Gentry (for in this Caſe All are Principals) to confeſs the moſt enormous Crimes they are guilty of, ſuffering the Poor to be cruſh'd to Miſery, and ſeeing the Life of all the Ranks aſſaulted and murther'd by Pretenders, never examin'd and approv'd, and the violent Deaths frequently reported. Is the Preſervation of Life, the merciful Pardon of the Condemn'd, the moſt God-like Prerogative of Princes? The Royal Family, the Nobility and People cannot live but by our Care, detecting and curing the ignorant, and vitious Practice, which muſt from the general uſage, enter into the Royal Chamber. Is the Publick Spirit, all Regard to the Proſperity of the Society extinct, and many Efforts lately made by our Kings, and the Clergy, to revive it? The Diſpenſarians make their Claim to the greateſt Honours, (whoſe Foundation is, and can only be from doing the greateſt Good to the Community) whoſe Zeal and Courage has ſtood the Shocks of the moſt violent Oppoſitions of their Enemies of the Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, and the People impos'd on and deluded by them.

The Diſpenſarians have, in many Diſcourſes, expos'd the Folly of the *Engliſh*, and the grievous Puniſhments inflicted on them, by their Apothecaries Bills, and the more ſevere Sufferings in the loſs of Life, when their Apothecary excludes the Phyſicians and Surgeons, and undertakes to do all himſelf; till he and Life come at once to a ſtand. The more diſcerning Gentry truly declare, That if the Phyſicians would but agree

together

together, if all the Surgeons would unite, 'tis impoſſible, the Apothecaries could invade the legal Buſineſs of one or the other. Is it not ſtrange, that theſe Gentlemen, or the Magiſtrates, have not been able to make the Liſt of their Phyſician or Surgeons, who violate their Oaths to the College and Campany, are ſeen herding with, and ſupporting all the Ravages made by the Apothetaries, ſoliciting the Preference in their Favour, to be choſen before the others in the difficult and deplorable Caſes? Theſe are the Engines the Apothecaries uſe, to batter the Reputation of the Diſpenſarians, and in conſequence beat down the Profeſſion, which the ſacred Obligations of the Law oblige them to defend. The Apothecaries govern ſupremely in the private Houſes, ſuffer no Phyſician to enter, who refuſes the Condition of the Fee, to make their Rewards double or treble to them, by the many Diviſions of the cheapeſt Medicines, to extol all the paſt Blunders of the weakeſt Apothecary, equal to their own Abilities. Yours and the other Hoſpitals, may as a Map or Epitome, repreſent the whole Kingdom. Your Societies have grievouſly ſuffer'd from your Governors, the Apothecaries. The Law has lately exempted them from all Offices, that they may attend the Mortars and the Fires, and ſecure the faithful Preparations of the Medicines. They neglect their own Employments, and oppreſs the Citizens by the Burthen of the Offices they now refuſe to hold, but are importunate for all, which ſhall raiſe the Intereſt of the Trade. How ſhall the Houſes of Charity know the intrinſick Values of the Remedies, when theit own Profit ſhall always ſtifle the Diſcovery? They have fill'd all the Hoſpitals of the City with many Phyſicians Governours, who have been expos'd by the College in Print, as the Men of no Honour, nor Conſcience, the declar'd Enemies to the great Charity of the Diſpenſary, which is the ſame, not diſtinguiſhable from the Relief the Poor receive in your Hoſpitals. When you and the Gentlemen of St. *Thomas*'s ſhall accept the Legacy of Dr. *Hamey*, who has provided a generous Salary for the Phyſicians of both, ſhall not theſe Phyſicians, and Surgeons, and Apothecaries, of no Honour nor Conſcience, affront the Phyſicians preſented to you by the College, depreſs their Reputation by the moſt impudent Falſities? The Surgeons, who ſhall be faithful to their own Society, and preſerve the Art for their Prentices, ſhall ſuffer the ſame Indignities, if they refuſe to give up all the eaſy Caſes and Operations to the Apothecaries. But what Aſſaſſinations of the Honour of one of the Phyſicians of the College ſhall that Apothecary contrive, whoſe Poyſonous Medicines were condemned at the College and his own Hall? Your Apothecary (which is the moſt unhappy Cuſtom of your Houſe) ſhall, at your Meetings, give in his often repeated Doſes of Scandal, when the Phyſician is never apply'd to for the timely Correctives, and Antidotes. He is not truly your Apothecary, the ridiculous Age has confer'd on him the Title of Doctor, he is up and down, on Foot and Horſeback, in Town and Country, diſcourſing, as learnedly as he can, of Diſeaſes, and raiſing his Fees out of the Numbers of Doſes. He has a ſmall Deputy acting by his Commiſſion. A diligent, grave, skilful Apothecary, entertain'd by you for that Service only, reſiding in the Houſe, would hourly inſpect the Servants, and the Medicines; would govern the Patients in the uſe of them, would ſave you Yearly very many of the Legacies of your Benefactors. You never receive into your Service a Coachman, who has a Wife and Houſe abroad. The frequent Viſits and the obvious Suſpicions oblige you to a more prudent Caution. Your pretended Apothecary, tho' he rarely comes to the Hoſpital, ſhall forge the Deſigns of the moſt terrible Accuſations againſt any one of our Society. Were he one of the Scriblers of long Bills, to fill all the Patients

Stomachs

Stomachs and Blood, and the Pockets of the Trader, the moſt conſummate Ignorance, and the moſt contriv'd Neglects ſhall never be brought in Judgment againſt him. We will requeſt you to obſerve with us the moſt ſurprizing Metamorphoſe and Legerdemain of this Age. Our Aſſociate, your Phyſician, was extreamly dear to the Apothecaries, till he came in to our Project of ſecuring the common Intereſt of Mankind and our Profeſſion. We do aſſure and will demonſtrate to you, that many Years before your Houſe was divided into two Parts for each Phyſician, that all the Care of the Hoſpital was devolv'd on him only. The Viſits on *Friday* were not then appointed, to inſpect the grievous ſudden Caſes, or the more violent Symptoms of the other Diſeaſes. He was daily ſent for to all the Wards of the Houſe, and never refus'd his Attendance. It is moſt notorious, That the greateſt Part of the Patients inſiſted on his Methods and Medicines, and often refus'd the Remedies appointed in the Weekly Change of the Adviſers. We will give you the ſame Teſtimonies, that all Parts of the City have been fill'd with the Gratitude of the Patients to the Hoſpital, and with it the Acknowledgment of their Recovery to one of the Phyſicians. But the moſt irrefragable Evidence is before you, the Teſtimony of your Officers and Servants, who have always and at this moment, rely'd on his Care, and atteſt his Friendſhip and his Civilities not only to themſelves, but to all the meaneſt Objects of your Beneficence. It would be tedious to add the frequent Moans of the Nurſes, that the late Diviſion of the Wards is not to be alter'd, as they expected, that they may have their former Phyſician, as we long for the return of the Sun, during the blackneſs and cold of the Winter.

But your Phyſician's extraordinary Charity had oblig'd him to attend, almoſt every Day, all the Patients ſeiz'd with Fevers, then Epidemical two Years following, and obſerv'd, that having the due Regard to the Natural Strength and Motions to expel the Diſeaſe, not many Medicines were neceſſary to the Recovery of them all, that more, as in the common Practice, would have been fatal to a great Number, and was by ſo many and other cogent Obſervations of other Diſeaſes determin'd to recover the Liberty of the Phyſicians to ſave the Life of the Sick, maugre the Diſpleaſure of the Apothecaries, which is ſtill reſerv'd in your Hoſpitals, tho loſt in the Families of the Nobility and Gentry. This is not poſſible to be effected without breaking with the Apothecaries, and uniting with the College Diſpenſary. After ſo many Years of Tranquillity, and the moſt ſerene Seaſons, the Air grows black, full of Vapours, Storms of Rain, Flaſhes of Lightning and terrible Claps of Thunder. All this Tempeſt could not be rais'd, but by the co-operating of a turbulent Spirit at the Command of your Apothecary. You have one Surgeon, tormented by the growing Fame of many Surgeons of the Court and City, from their greater skill in Anatomy, ſounder Judgments, and more happy Succeſs in the moſt hazardous Operations. What can he do, but devote himſelf to execute every one for the Apothecaries, damn the College with the moſt vehement Imprecations, and to purchaſe their Aſſiſtance ſink the Reputation and Intereſt of his Brethren and his Prentices, and contrive, by the Decay of the young Surgeons Employment, the ſureſt Deſtruction of Her Majeſty's Seamen and Soldiers. His Rage and his Abilities appear to the Gentlemen invited to the Views, when compar'd with the Language and the Patients of the other Surgeons, recover'd for the moſt part many Months ſooner. What Tenderneſs he has for the Miſerable Poor, their lowdeſt Clamours, and the Exclamations of the Gentry for their Relief lately proclaim'd; as well as all his Patients, when they hear the Deadlineſs of their Caſe, to magnifie the

prodigious

prodigious ſucceſs of the eaſy Cure. From his and your Apothecaries Chriſtian Temper and Prudence, you have the moſt abſurd Reflections on your Phyſicians not ſetting longer in the Cold, when all the Women Out-Patients have been adviſ'd, and not one remains in the Room, Dr. *Bernard* ever roſe that moment the laſt had been enter'd in his Book, and then went his way, and left the lazy to the other Phyſician to be reprimanded and adviſ'd with Difficulty, to engage their more timely Attendance the next Week. Your Apothecary has always recommended this moſt neceſſary Diſcipline to both the Phyſicians. Not one of your Domeſtick Servants will attend at the Diſtribution of Bread at your Porch beyond the Hour aſſign'd, and moſt punctually obſerv'd by him. Your Phyſician examin'd lately many of the Women, and diſcover'd the Perjury of one of the Articles of the Regiſter. It is with great Trouble and Difficulty we are forc'd to inform you, that your Apothecary baſely abuſes the Old Age and want of Memory, and Incogitancy of one of his Evidences: He did ſo, when Mr. *Nichols* was Treaſurer, in his wretched Defence of the 600 *l.* laid to his Charge (of which in a more proper Place) and made his Inſtrument deliver (as the Muſician by his Breath and the Stops makes the Pipe ſpeak the Notes he pleaſes) three or four the moſt abſurd Untruths, we now take the opportunity to requeſt, may be condemn'd and raz'd. You are not ſecure in your Life and Eſtate, when an Agent ſhall be prepar'd to contrive an Accuſation, to Kidnap you into Guilt, to drudge on two or three Hours, to invite the loytering Patients to himſelf, and Scribble on, till the Vapours ſhall riſe, and make a Diſeaſe of the Head not diſcernable from a Swelling of the Ancle. Your Phyſician has often moſt earneſtly deſir'd him not to oppreſs himſelf with the Patients, who were oblig'd to apply to him. Beſides, as Preaching by the Glaſs turn'd up again and again, has been long diſus'd, if a Phyſician enters in his own private Book the Names of the Patients, their Diſeaſes and Symptoms, and by a Number deliver'd inſtantly views all the Circumſtances, and expeditiouſly directs the Repetition of the ſame or other Medicines, he will finiſh his Task in the third part of an Hour, if he avoids the impertinent Talk of going to the Shop to morrow at Nine, and the verbal Reports of the Doſes of all the Preſcript, which the wiſeſt of our Patients cannot retain. Your Phyſician could not divine, how many Female Out-Patients the Revenue of your Hoſpital could in the preſent bear, and how many or how few the Almoners had permitted to come for your Charity: He did conclude the laſt Comer put the cloſe to the whole Number: He might imagine, that one or two might ſluggiſhly drop in for the other Table: But his falſe Accuſer ſeiz'd on all that would come for 50 Sittings together, tho after the Retreat of our Friend, the Boys made a Jeſt at the ſtupid Patience of the tedious Writer, as the Cowards in the Guards, or the Boobies lately liſted from the Plough are commanded to ſtand on Duty out of their Turns.

We have often reflected on the rude Violences of all the Party-Cauſes, eſpecially the Tryal of Dr. *Torleſſe* and the *Surgeon* in St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital. They were both expell'd, not returning the 600 Guineas they had from the late King, for the Seamen and Soldiers. But Dr. *B.* and Mr. *B.* affrighted at the Sentence, privately brought each his 300 Guineas to the Treaſurer. If the Reward was due to them from the King, what Apology will they make to the other Phyſicians and Surgeons, who had an equal ſhare in the Merit of the Service?

But it is Time to finiſh the Tryal and diſmiſs the Court, we will only ask your leave to conſider your own and the Nations ſafety; to touch a Member of the Diſpenſary as you would the Apple of your Eye. Not your Hoſpital, nor the People ſhall have

the faithful Application of good and honeſtly prepar'd Medicines to their Diſeaſes, of the preſent Age ſhall unfortunately and fatally purſue to Death their only Patrons and Protectors; and the Greek and Roman Hiſtories, and our own preſent as with many parallel Cauſes of their Ruin. We will preſume to recommend our Diſpenſary to you and all the other Hoſpitals of the City, by preſenting the moſt certain Methods of raiſing the Fame and the Revenues of thoſe noble Foundations of Charity. Your Influence will recover the Sick and Maim'd in all parts of the Nation, and in all our Fleets and Armies, when you ſhall not retain for Life your Phyſicians and Surgeons, as with a Maintenance to ſupport them to the Years of Dotage. But every fifth Year you may ſelect the moſt eminent and Induſtrious Phyſicians, and the Surgeons famous for cutting out the Stone, the couching of Cataracts, and the other great Cures and Operations; *Bethlehem* will then oblige the Publick with many Phyſicians eminent in the more juſt diſcernment of Lunacies, and the more ſpeedy and effectual Cures. Your and St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital will bleſs the City with very many improv'd Phyſicians, and the Surgeons and their Prentices in your Houſes would be ſpread in all Parts, and with greater Skill treat all the Chirurgical Caſes here and in the Fleets and Armies. And all theſe Phyſicians and Surgeons will publiſh to all the Nobility and Gentry, the great Care and Attendance of your Patients, and produce the Harveſts of your Legacies, and the preſent Benefactions in a much larger abundance.

When you ſhall, Gentlemen, aſpire to the immenſe increaſe of the Glory and Revenues of your Hoſpital by the Quinquennial change of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, as the new and vigorous Plants and Seeds of the Orchard and Field (which your Prudence imperfectly ſuggeſted to you in your ſupernumerary Surgeons) and ſhall favour our Diſpenſary with your Alliance, which provides for the Health and Life of all the Inhabitants in the preſent and future Ages, it will ſurprize you with Joy, that we attempt only the Obſervance of the Judgment and Decree of our moſt Learned and moſt pious King *Charles* I. whoſe Memory and Vertues are moſt ſacred to you. The College (whoſe ineſtimable Services to the Publick are Recorded in its Hiſtory in Print, and merited the Favours and Acceptance of our Kings, till the profeſt Atheiſts and Libertines of the Phyſicians and Surgeons to ſerve the Apothecaries made the Court deſpiſe and neglect it) repreſented to his Majeſty, that the Apothecaries were growing to a monſtrous Increaſe by two or three Prentices each, that they would invade the Phyſicians Practice, and the Lives of the deluded People, that the Faculty muſt be debas'd by them into the moſt deteſted perfidiouſneſs to all the Patients, and gradually decline into the Ignorance of all Diſeaſes and Medicines. We muſt, when we attempt to demonſtrate the cogent Neceſſity to redreſs the Calamities of the People, which oblig'd our moſt Learned and pious Prince to diſſolve the Apothecaries Company, prepare you to be able to bear the Characters of our Phyſicians and Apothecaries, the Rebels to the Royal Decree, as you endure the ſharpeſt Medicines and the Knife of the Surgeon, with a pleaſure attending and allaying the Pain; the aſſured Hope of Recovery. We own, it muſt appear to you incredible, that we cannot feel, nor ſee, nor underſtand our Calamities, that we are rob'd and deſtroy'd by the preſent corrupt Practice, when the Royal Martyr, and the Lords of his Privy Council foreſaw and confeſs'd the inevitable Conſequences from the never ceaſing increaſe of the Apothecaries, that the Phyſicians muſt be chang'd into Men of no Honour and Conſcience, muſt be ignorant of the neceſſary Learned Language, and of

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the juſt Knowledge of every Diſeaſe and Medicine, that the vile Practice muſt hazard or deſtroy the Life of the Royal Family, Nobility, Gentry, and People. We, who have been acquiring in the Diſpenſary, the ſincerity and improvement of the Knowledge of Diſeaſes and Medicines many Years, which your Eminent Phyſicians dare not pretend to, will very briefly expoſe the moſt Ridiculous Cauſe of the viler Inſults, (in a Country which boaſts of Laws and Liberty, on your and the Phyſicians Property, on our Profeſſion and your Life, with the greateſt Brevity and Clearneſs, as the Glaſs, which collects the Rays of Light.

When in the Reign of King *James* I. The Apothecaries were ſeparated from the *Grocers*, at whoſe Shops the Medicines where ſold in Quantities at the Intrinſick Value known then in all the Families, and divided at Home (by the Phyſicians Inſtructions without Error) into the Juleps and Boles and Powders, and the extraordinary reſerv'd Medicines or lately diſcover'd by the Phyſicians, were ſupply'd by them, or directed to be infus'd, boil'd, or otherwiſe prepar'd in the Chamber, the new Charter appointed 114 Apothecaries to live on Medicines only. An Apothecary ſent for to Adminiſter a Glyſter, (which the dim Eyes and ſhakings Hands of an old Nurſe could not direct) reſented the Affront to the Hands employ'd in preparing the moſt Sovereign Remedies and to his Perſon, lately ſeparated from an Honourable Company, and a chief Officer of another: provide you better Nurſes, and let thoſe who give your Glyſters to your Women, do the ſame Offices for the Males. He complain'd to his Brethren, who chaſtis'd his Dulneſs. Don't you ſee, that by that and the other Helpings of the old Nurſes we ſhall creep in, and by our Officiouſneſs in all their Buſineſſes ſettle our ſelves, and turn out the Phyſicians, for we are abundantly too many to live by the Sale of our Shop Goods, one quarter of us are too much for the City. He ran back, and the great Work being over, the Gentleman (whoſe Character and Phyſiognomy are unhappily loſt) commanded him to preſcribe to the Diſeaſe. The Honeſt and Modeſt Man reply'd: Good God, Sir, will you venture your Son? I was but laſt Week a Grocer, and cannot be ſo ſoon a Phyſician.

Gent. You have ſeen Diſtempers, and can remember what Medicines have been given in them.

Ap. But I know only a little *Latin* of the Receipts, and 'twould be better for you and us, if they were in *Engliſh.* I never read or have learn'd the Millions of Diverſities of the Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions, and the Cautious Applications of the true Remedies to them. Your Phyſician takes care of all your Family for a Moderate yearly Salary, if you joyn rarely an Eminent, more Experienc'd Doctor, the Conſults are rare and proportion'd to the Urgency or ſlowneſs of the Diſeaſe, and not burthenſome. Can you think, if I am your Doctor without a Fee, that I will not Fee my ſelf, as much, as I pleaſe, out of the Medicines? I ſhall not be able to ſtint my ſelf from laying on you in one Sickneſs more, than now your Phyſician and Phyſick came to in a Year.

Gent. The Humour of changing often, and ſhuffling from one Phyſician to another prevails, and I will not pay my Money for Words and Council, but to you for the Subſtantial Commodities. You ſhall be my Doctor, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Porter. I will not ſpare my Servants to go out to the Shop, or on the Errands to the Phyſicians. You ſhall go, when there is occaſion, and bring all the Remedies, or ſend them in by your Prentices, and attend and diſpatch all our Affairs.

Ap. Then you are undone, if we muſt go and call the Doctor, we ſhall have the opportunity to inſtruct him, and the greateſt Arguments to engage him. We may report, at our Return he is not to be found, and bring another, and then we muſt take more and more Prentices, they muſt have as many, we ſhall increaſe and fill all the Streets and Alleys, and be ſoon planted on each ſide of your Houſe.

Gent. We ſhall be then better advis'd and attended.

Ap. Too much of any thing is ſtark nought. You are mad, Sir, if you do not diſcern, that your taking Medicines without number, in every Diſtemper muſt maintain us: That we muſt live and reward our Trouble, by ſhamming our little Diviſions on you at the Price of the Pound or Gallon. If I ſhall have the Conſcience to ſpare the Life of one of your Children, by urging no more than the neceſſary Doſes, I muſt and will have ten or twenty times their worth to anſwer my Trouble. But on ſecond and better Thoughts, this I muſt not do, and teach the Neighbourhood and all the Viſitants the number requiſite for the Diſeaſe, who will not comply with twenty times the Price.

Gent. We will not pay theſe exceſſive Rates of the little Doſes, when we know how cheap we can buy the great Parcels of them.

Ap. But your Sons and Daughters will not know any thing of the matter, we muſt pretend, that there is *Bezoar* and the *Precious Stones*, which powder'd have no more Vertues, than the Sand to dry your Ink, and *Leaf Gold* and other things reputed dear, but indiſſolvable in your Stomach.

Gent. We will try your unconſcionable Bills at Law.

Ap. But the Court will take the Teſtimony of our Brethren, and we ſhall ſwear, there is *Bezoar* in every thing can be taken.

Gent. My Maids and Nurſes will not mix the Waters into Juleps, and make the Diviſions of *Treacle* and *Diaſcordium* and *Gaſcon Powder*. You ſhall ſend them jumbled three or four of them together, which I hear is the new Mode.

Ap. You are running into Deſtruction, ſome of them have ten, others forty, fifty parts in the Mixture, theſe and all the publick Remedies are and muſt be perfect Medicines, there are and muſt be ſeveral ſorts of the differing Forms and Operations; and Sir, as I live, the Phyſicians will forget, and the Young never be able to know *Treacle* from *Diaſcordium* or *Mithridate* from *Honey*, nor *Gaſcon*'s *Powder* from *Coral*: And our Shops ſhall prepare the moſt curſed Medicines, and the Phyſicians ſhall not be able in the appointed Viſits of our Shops to correct us, we ſhall put *Album Græcum* on you for the moſt Sovereign Preparation, for *Pearl* or *Ambergreaſe*, for no Mixture can be examin'd, approv'd or condemn'd.

Gent. But if your Doſes will not make the Cure, the Doctors ſhall afterwards come and preſcribe to you a rare Preparation to effect it.

Ap. They will die firſt, and ſee a thouſand of you go before them, and never apply themſelves to the ſtricteſt Enquiries into the Qualities and Vertues and Preparations of the admir'd Drugs in their Authors, (they cannot rely on without their own Examination,) to furniſh us with the moſt ſucceſsful Medicines, to ſet up againſt them, take their Buſineſs from them and undo them, like the Inventers of Patterns, for us to work in eaſie Caſes, a thouſand Cures by each of them.

Gent. The Doctor may go to the Shop, and ſee it examin'd and prepar'd there.

Ap. We and our Prentices are to be buſie abroad in your Houſes, and cannot attend them, and we ſhall affront them by throwing burning Liquors on their Cloths, to prevent their obſerving the Numbers of our own Patients, who come to and ſend hourly for us to be cur'd by their own Preſcriptions.

Gent. What then?

Ap. When we have fill'd all the Town by two or three Prentices a piece, we ſhall turn out of the Families all thoſe Phyſicians, who acquire thoſe extraordinary Medicines to make the ſpeedy Cures, or with few Doſes, when we can live only by very many, and by the length of the Cure.

Gent. What then?

Ap. The Phyſicians at the Univerſities will only learn the Road-Practice, the ſhamming the vulgar Shop Medicines on all Diſeaſes, and the *Engliſh* Doctors in due time will not know one Drug, nor the moſt vulgar Preparations, much leſs any ſelect Remedy for the different Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions; ours being given us by the College, and intended only for the general Purpoſes of Vomiting and Purging, Sweating, and the Cordial, and the outward Applications.

Gent. What then?

Ap. We ſhall pick out the choiceſt of the Knaves of the College, the moſt Ignorant Fools, and engage the Beggars in a Coach with the Title of Knighthood, they will never then flinch from their Duty to us. They ſhall hide from you our Killings and the Growings of our little Doſes from a Penny to the Pound. Our little Fellows of Phyſicians will be diſcover'd by the Families, and we ſhall gradually be prefer'd into all the Practice, and at laſt turn them wholly off, and conſult Apothecary with Apothecary: We ſhall be forc'd to make the moſt cruel War on the induſtrious and learned part of the College, and ſpread a Million of Lies againſt them in all the Houſes, if I and ſome others are ſilent, the Clamours of the reſt will go far enough. We ſhall bring all the Out-lyers and a large Diviſion of the College to depend on us, not dare oppoſe us or riſque our Diſpleaſure, complement us with laying down all the Lectures, and their frequent Meetings in the Laboratory, and you ſhall loſe all the wondrous Improvements in the Diſcoveries of Diſeaſes and their Medicines by the Induſtry of that truly Royal Society: And ſooner or later the King and the Magiſtrates ſhall interpoſe and compel us to our Shops, and preſerve your Property and Life. The Clergy will refuſe to offer up the Prayers of the Congregation for the many Wretches we tamper on with our Frauds and againſt the Law: We ſhall be excommunicated, as the moſt impudent Invaders of a Profeſſion we have no pretence to, while we neglect our own Duty, the care of the Preparations, all the Ranks in the Nation muſt uſe.

Gent. I find it the growing Faſhion, and the Nation is now bent on breaking all the Laws, making War on the King, throwing down the Church, and the Faculty of Phyſick with it.

Ap. The College is preparing their Complaint to the King and Council of our Exactions and Murthers, and your Folly: If the King ſhall hold his Crown, we muſt retnrn to the *Grocers*, and live on the Medicines when ſent for, and the Sugar, and Spices and Figs and Raiſins, which are bought every Hour, and make up a comfortable and honeſt Subſiſtence; or we muſt be ſetled (as is the Practice of all the Governments of *Europe*) juſt ſo many, as are neceſſary for the City, and keep our Shops and work in them, and overſee our hir'd Labourers, who ſhall not ſet up, but by Permiſſion, when the Death of one of Us, or the Enlargement of the City ſhall require it.

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An Apothecary, the Champion of the Company, has atteſted in Print, That he and eight or ten other Notable Apothecaries, muſt and will take all the Practice. We allow he has more Learning, then one thouſand of the reſt, tho' he blunders almoſt an hundred times in grievous falſe *Latins*, and has been publickly whip'd by one of our Society. But his tender Conſcience ought to be commended and propos'd to the general Imitation. He avows their Company deſtroys all the Sick by their Ignorance, he demands the Relief of the Miſerable *Engliſh* from the Magiſtrates, and then paſſionately from the Parliament. He declares his own Judgment, that their Numbers muſt be reduc'd. He urges his beſt and preſent Expedient, that one half of the Apothecaries muſt inſtantly be compell'd to ſhut up Shop, and take Service and Wages, as Journeymen to the other half. He proceeds, and ſhews the Neceſſity that Himſelf and all the Reſerv'd muſt be examin'd and allow'd, but laments, that his Maſters and Wardens have not Capacity or Honeſty to diſcharge their Duty, and Obligingly, tho' tacitly, leaves that indiſpenſable Care of the Government to our College of Phyſicians.

We will, if you pleaſe, advance the Argument farther than our Scribling Apothecary has done, and challenge the whole Company to ſhew Cauſe, how the Poor and all the Induſtrious Traders ſhall not be undone in every Sickneſs by the Numbers of Doſes, fifty or an hundred times above the Value, when every Shop is now propagating the Increaſe by the two or three Prentices, gazing on one another in all of them. And we defie Mr. *Alderman Santman* and Mr. *Deputy Gardiner*, the Repreſentatives of the Company, to anſwer, Whether they knowingly and wilfully deſign the Hazards of the Life of the Royal Family, the Nobility and Gentry and People, by their purſued Increaſe, which makes it impoſſible (in our *Engliſh* Circumſtances) that any Phyſician ſhall acquire the Knowledge of Diſeaſes and Medicines, but corrupt their Judgment of both by the neceſſary Preſcription of the numberleſs Doſes in all the Stages of Diſeaſes, which the common Uſage will demand in the Palace, as well as the Garret. Let us therefore proceed in the greateſt Cauſe of Religion, and of the Publick Welfare, to defend the Royal Family, the Nobility, Gentry and People, and neglect all the Dangers and Calumnies from the Impious Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, and deſpiſe the fooliſh Inadvertency of the Gentlemen, who cannot diſtinguiſh their beſt Friends, from their Mortal Enemies.

But you, Gentlemen, muſt provide for the ſafety of your Hoſpital, as well as the Governours of St. *Thomas*'s, and of *Bethlehem*, and *the famous Workhouſe without Biſhopſgate*. When they have pull'd down the College, they will aſſault all the Hoſpitals with violent Exclamations: They relieve and cure vaſt Numbers of the Sick and Maim'd in Charity, from whom we could extract in one Sickneſs all they are worth, and the Labours of two or three Years to come. It is impoſſible you can eſcape. If the Mercers increaſe as they do (and the Apothecaries can from one Prentice, or Fit of Sickneſs, ſet up their Trade) and the Honeſt Taylors are kill'd, and the others connive at all the Rates and Quantities of the Stuffs, and they model the Underſtanding of the Nation for their own Purpoſes, they will tax and heat and load the People unmercifully, and will take Arms againſt all the Societies, who cloth the Poor in Charity. The Garriſon, when all the Proviſions are ſpent, crave the moſt filthy Things, force the Mouth and the Stomach to receive them, and at laſt devour their Comrades. There is an Illuſtration of our preſent Caſe will pleaſe and convince the Gentlemen, who imagine they can take better care of themſelves, than our Laws can provide.

We muſt ſuppoſe, that there are ten or twelve Vintners in ſome of our Streets, (and all the Villages ten Miles round now ſupplied with two or three Vintners) and five or ſix in the other, and three or four in every Court and Alley, and that there is no Wine-Licenſe Office to moderate their Multiplication; and that none in Health, but the Sick only, are to ſpend their Liquors, and that there are as many Vintners as the Diſeas'd at one time. They deal in three Wines, of the White and Yellow and Red Colours, ſmall and ſower and ſtrong of all the Sorts, to be mix'd often with Spring-water and two or three ſortments of Sweet-meats and Syrups. They do not ſell a Quart or a Gallon, a Pound or Ounce to be mix'd or not mix'd in the Family, but they are minc'd into very little Doſes, equal in Price to the Gallon and Pound, and ſent to all the Houſes by their little Boys. They muſt advance with their Numbers to the Neceſſity and Impudence of undertaking the Beginnings of all Malignant Fevers, and Small-Pox, then the Middle, and the Ends; and do all the Surgeons Buſineſs, and go on in the moſt difficult Ulcers and Tumours, till the great Operations ſhall be wanted. Will they not find Phyſicians and Surgeons, Apoſtates from all Religion and Vertue, who ſhall negotiate with them for a Piece of Work, and their high Characters in all the Houſes to ſecure the Jobs, and betray the Patients and the Profeſſions, all the young Phyſicians and their own Prentices to Neglect and Ruin? We would not ſhock your Minds with Proofs infallible, but almoſt incredible, from Phyſicians known to you, if the Preſervation of the Whole Body of the Nation did not demand it. A Phyſician writes the haſty Bills as fluently as his Verſes, and raiſes the poor *Corniſh* Gentleman's Account (tho' the Diſtemper was not mended, he had relief in Chancery) in four Months to a greater Sum, than pays in St. *Thomas's Hoſpital* all the Expences of Phyſick, the whole Year. Many Phyſicians joyned to pay the Apothecary more out of *the Lady at Epſom* in three or four, then maintains a large Hoſpital the twelve Months. Mr. *Dalley* had from three Phyſicians to oblige their Maſter three Pounds and odd Shillings every day, and loſt his Life. The *Gentleman* cut for the Stone at *Kenſington*, was advanc'd near that Proportion. The *poor Woman* in *Southwark* had no Cure, nor did the Apothecary deſign it, but ſhe was tax'd daily to a Summ, and the Bill is publiſh'd by us, which (tho' the Aſſertion will ſurprize you) does ſupply the daily Charge in Medicines of your ſpacious Hoſpital. Can there be any Remedy expected, when the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Gentry, the Clergy are pleas'd, they can have an Apothecary in the Houſes touching their own, to ſee the Operations of his Doſes, and when a Phyſician happens to be call'd to inform them, if the Advice is good, and to mend it when he ſees occaſion. But the moſt poyſonous and fatal Conſideration is now to be preſented to you, that you may avoid it, and receive the neceſſary Antidote and Preſervative. The Apothecaries ſuffer in a moſt terrible manner from the great Plenty of Empiricks (deſpis'd and ſtarving in their own *German* and *Italian* and *French* Countries, and ſent over to prey on the poor *Engliſh*, who are the Scorn and Deriſion of Mankind, receiving and raiſing them to great Eſtates and Honours) who take a vaſt part of the Buſineſs from the poor Apothecaries, by obliging the Cuſtomers with a *Box of Pills*, a great *Electuary*, a *Pearl Julep*, a *Bottle of Spirits* and *Tinctures* (which was the old way of the Phyſicians delivering their Specifick appropriate Medicines in all the extraordinary and dangerous Caſes) at 2 *s.* or 3 *s.* each, which the Apothecary divides and mixes into very little ſhamming Doſes, to fifty or an hundred more Advantages. The Chymiſts ſell many *Spirits* and *Tinctures* at 1 *s.* the Ounce, which the Apothecary would mix into the little Parcels with a Diſtill'd

ſtill'd Water, and gain five Pound. Many are Maintain'd by one Medicine, as the *Elixir Salutis*, *Purging* and *Steel Pills*, the *Purging Salts*, Mr. *Tipping's Water*, *Strong Waters* for *Fits*, the *Vapours* and the *Stomach*: Many Surgeons make the moſt juſt and neceſſary Reprizals, and ſupply their Patients with the Shop Remedies, as well as their own. The College Diſpenſarians make their moſt juſt and neceſſary Reprizals, (for if we are Peers, and on the Level with them in the Opinion of our People, we muſt have their Privileges and Advantages, as they have aſſum'd our Titles and Honours) becauſe their Medicines are the beſt, and our Apothecaries have been often ſuſpected and condemn'd, and we have by it inform'd many of the Nobility, and of the moſt eminent Citizens, how vaſtly different are the Goodneſs and Efficacies and the Payments of the greater Quantities and the other little Fallacious *Powders*, or *Bolus's*, or *Draughts*.

The Phyſicians of the Party, for the Intereſt of their Patients, have at all times endeavour'd to recover in the People the loſt Knowledge of the old Practice, the uſe of many of the beſt vulgar Remedies in the frequent incidental Caſes, and have put them in mind of uſing ſuch an *Infuſion* of *Rhubarb*, or *Sena*, *two or three ſorts of Purging Pills*, the *Anti-Scorbutick Infuſions*, the beſt *three or four Cordial Waters*, &c. They have frequently in their Viſits enquir'd what Remedies were kept in the Cloſet, and made a Cure by them of the preſent Diſeaſe. The Hiſtory of Dr. *Sydenham* is worth reporting to you. He advis'd a Merchant's Wife to give her Son ten drops thrice a Day of *Spirit of Hartſhorn* in four Spoonfuls of *Blackcherry Water*, to promote the Perſpiration and finiſh'd the Cure. They were in the Houſe. But Mr. *Deputy Langham* came in, unhappily ſent for to meet the Doctor. He orders ſo many *Bolus's*, and *Draughts*, and *Pearl Julips*, &c. which came to two Guineas after our manner of Rating them, but vehemently forbad their Uſe. He had afterwards many thanks for the Inſtruction, when they were thrown away and paid for. All the beſt Medicines of the Shop have been by the obliging Phyſicians brought into the frequent uſe, *Manna*, *Cream of Tartar*, the *purging Syrups*, the *Laudanums*, the *Treacle* and *Diaſcordium*, *Gaſcon's-Powder*, the *Goa-Stone*, the *Elixirs*, the *Hyſterical Waters* and *Salts*, the *Steel Infuſions*, *Serpentaria*, the *drying Decoctions*, and many other the moſt eſteem'd in the uſual Diſorders. They are counſel'd to procure a better ſort of Nurſes, with good Eyes and ſteady Hands, who prepare and apply three or four ſorts of Glyſters: By them, as Prince *Eugene* ſurpriz'd *Cremona*, by a neglected Sally-port, they came firſt into their Fame and Power, which is now to their great Grief more carefully guarded. One would think all was well again. But the Unfortunate *Engliſh* are deſign'd for Deſtruction. The People indeed cry out to the Phyſicians, "For God ſake no more "Medicines than are abſolutely neceſſary; and the Times are hard, we cannot bear "the Apothecaries Bills; we intreat you to ſave us from the grievous Expence. But the Apothecary plays his Game at the end of the Year, preſents a Sum, beyond which the Family cannot ſupport the Article of the Charge of Sickneſs. This then determines them to ſtick cloſe to, and hold faſt the Apothecary, to prevent, if poſſible, the uſe of a Phyſician. In the mean time, the *Engliſh* proceed with their *Waters*, and *Spirits*, and *Goa-Stone*, to eſcape the Doſes from the Shop: But when the Apothecary, and after many Days one of his Phyſicians, have the Management of a Diſeaſe, beſides the Domeſtick Cordials, as many more muſt be taken or brought in Readineſs to furniſh the Maintainance of the endleſs Increaſe of the Trade, and ſo many more Doſes muſt be put off, as an Equivalent for the whole Parcel they have ſpent in the Cures

of the eaſie Diſorders. The *Engliſh* therefore are barbarouſly rob'd of their Right and Property, the vigilant Care and Protection of the Magiſtrate, who is oblig'd to ſecure to them all the Neceſſaries for Life in the greateſt Plenty. The Divine Providence has given the Medicines of the Fields and Gardens, or imported by the Merchant, in the greateſt Abundance, and the ſmall Quantities in the Doſe reduce them below the neceſſary Nouriſhments: Theſe are the Remedies by which the Life of Princes, and the Nobility, muſt be preſerv'd; they are endanger'd by the abovenam'd dear Impoſtures. But the Nobility and Gentry accept the Care of the Magiſtrate, preventing by the Laws the Ingroſſers of the Neceſſary Foods, and all the Cheats of Inhancing the Markets. The Weights and Meaſures, and Goodneſs of the common Wares, are carefully examin'd by the proper Officers. The Common People can almoſt excuſe the trouble of the Magiſtrate, they can in the Markets by publick Infamy diſcourage and repel the Robberies. When theſe Magazines of Life are warily preſerv'd and ſupply'd, ſhall the *Baker*, the *Vintner*, the *Aleman*, the *Poulterer*, the *Butcher* be ſuffer'd to compel the People to ſwallow and take into themſelves as much of their Dealings, and as often as they will? Is it not the greateſt Deprivation of Reflection, and the inhuman want of Care of our People, that the Apothecaries are only excepted out of the Influence of all our moſt neceſſary Laws, that the Prohibitions of all the Treacheries are in full force and Power, except of the Myſtery, which affects our Health and Life, which is never more endanger'd, than when oppreſs'd by many furious Remedies, the conſumers of the Spirits and natural Strength, by the vehement Heats, and the rapid Motion of the Blood, as much from the Cordials and Sweaters, as the other violent Evacuations.

You are, *Gentlemen*, at this time impatient to know, why the College do not humbly make their Application to Her Majeſty in Council, and crave the Soveraign Remedy, the Royal Touch, which ſhall ſubdue the greateſt Evil of all the Parts of the Nation? Her Majeſty was pleas'd to declare her Satisfaction in the Steps to the amendment of the Law, but in Sickneſs the greateſt Property is in danger, all the Perquiſites and Bribes, and want of Capacity in the Judge, deſtroy the Life of the Subject. You will aſſure us that we cannot fail of Succeſs, eſpecially when the Diſtreſſes of the People, and the moſt gracious Acceptance of the Addreſs of the College to the Royal Martyr are recorded in the Regiſters of the Privy Council. We will lay the Hiſtory of the Affair before you, and requeſt your Counſel and Aſſiſtance, when we have reported the State of Phyſick at that time to you, the moſt prepar'd Judges.

The College had by the King's Command compos'd general Remedies, Cordials of ſeveral ſorts, Sweaters, for the other Evacuations, and the outwardly apply'd. They are printed and preſented by the Government to the Publick. The Apothecaries are requir'd to prepare them with the moſt careful Exactneſs, they have no Property in them. Their Uſes in all the leſs difficult Caſes, and the Prices were by the Phyſicians communicated to all the Families, which brought them in large Quantities, and mix'd their Julips, divided the Cordial Powders, *&c.* the *Treacle*, the *Diaſcordium*, *&c.* the *Purging Powders*, *Electuaries* or *Syrups*. It muſt be here moſt warily obſerv'd, that all theſe Compoſitions are ſufficiently compounded, that the *Waters*, *Treacle*, *Diaſcordium*, the *Ointments*, *Plaſters*, need no farther Compoſition. And the Diſeaſes which muſt have great Diverſities from the different Cauſes and Seaſons and Conſtitutions, had the Specifick, appropriate Remedies adapted to the Neceſſity of each Patient from the Phyſicians Preparatations, or were prepar'd by the Family (the

Drugs

Drugs then ſent for from the Shops) by the Phyſicians Inſtructions. This is moſt clear from all the Authors of Phyſick, from all the Herbaries, both Ancient and Modern, from the Receipt-books of the Nobility and Gentry. In the Reign of King *James* I. Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Phyſician to the Court, famous for his French Fourbery and Learning, had introduc'd a colluſive Practice, unknown to *England* before, to amuſe and hazard the Life of the Royal Family, the Nobility and Gentry, by the moſt abſurd Compoſitions (dignify'd with the Appellations of *Magiſtrale Preparations*) of one Hundred and Fifty Ingredients in a *diſtill'd Water*, two Hundred in a *Syrup*, in every *Electrary* that Proportion, and as many in every *Glyſter*. *Diaſcordium* and *Gaſcon's Powder*, every *Ointment* and *Plaſter* were diſguis'd from the Patient, all were kept profoundly ſecret, the People were ſham'd with a ridiculous Huddle of Fifty of them together, when many of them conſiſt of very numerous Drugs. The Phyſical Cheat is moſt gratefully accepted, the new wonderful Favours are deſign'd to ſave the Patient's Life. But in all Caſes of Difficulty, the Phyſicians Preparations of one or two Specifick and appropriate Remedies, were ſlily interpos'd to make the Diſeaſe give way and ſecure the Victory. The Grocers had in all Ages before ſold Sugar, the Fruits, the Drugs, and the publick Medicines. The daily and hourly Profit from the Grocers and Druggiſts Wares ſtill made them contented to ſell the Internal and External Remedies in Quantities to be divided in the Chamber. The Nobility and Gentry had the uſual Remedies in their Houſes, and inſtructed by the generous Directions of their Phyſicians the Poor and Indigent, in the Uſes and Manner of dividing them in the frequent incidental Diſeaſes. But when our Grocers and Druggiſts were puzled the whole Day to procure the green Herbs, ſelect the Roots, Seeds, &c. to cleanſe, and ſlice, and powder the hundred and Fifty or two Hundred Ingredients for every one of Sir *Theodore*'s Preſcriptions, and from the Example of the Court of many other Phyſicians: They hurried in great Confuſion to our crafty Court-Doctor, that they ſhould be undone by keeping the Servants to ſerve their Cuſtomers here and in the Country with the Grocery Wares, and the Drugs, and twice as many Servants beſides to make two or three of his Preſcriptions for two or three Patients. 'I will, ſays he, 'procure you a Charter, to be ſeparated from the Grocers and Druggiſts, that you 'may attend the Phyſicians Buſineſs only. We ſhall, they reply, not gain a Livelihood by ſelling your *Grand Waters* and *conſummate Apozemes*, and your *Folio Syrups* in the Quart, to all Patients of all the ſorts, unleſs you will pleaſe to permit us, with the Engagements of other Phyſicians, to ſend them in in the ſmalleſt Doſes, to be paid at the ſame Rates of the Quart or Gallon: unleſs you, and the other worthy Doctors will write all our common ſtanding Medicines, five or ten in a confus'd Medley, with contriv'd cramp Names to blind the People; and if they write them in large *Julips* or *Electuaries*, they will promiſe to countenance or juſtifie our dividing them into 40 Boles or Draughts, and the Prices fifty or one hundred times more than they are now ſold for. Sir *Theodore* readily gives the Aſſurance for himſelf and his Brethren, and beſides aſſures them (if they will turn out the honeſt Phyſicians, and recommend them to ten times more Patients than they can take care of) they ſhall be invited to come and ſee the Operations of the Medicines, and make the Report to them, and be permitted to thruſt in three or four Remedies, when they ſhall ſee Occaſion. Many run to our Court-Doctor to be entr'd in the Patent, and reliev'd from the ſad Confinement of attending the Shop from Morning to Night, and carefully obſerving the Preparations, and Delivery, and compell'd to ſell at the known Rates, a Quart, and Pound, or four

Ounces at a time. Our *French-man*, (tho' *Paris* has now but fifty two, and many Cities abroad, almoſt as large as *London* was then, but eight or ten) could not reſiſt the moſt earneſt Solicitations of one Hundred and Fourteen to be incorporated in the Charter. The blackeſt Deſpair inſtantly ſeiz'd them, we were before every Minute giving out and taking in the honeſt Gains, we muſt now live and prey on the Sick only: We are by the whole Hundred too many: We are loſt, if the poor Patients are not made to take every Hour a Bole of a Penny value, to be pris'd at two Shillings and ſix Pence, and to be waſh'd down by a little Liquor, we will rate at the other two and ſix Pence. All the Phyſicians Pulſes were inſtantly felt. Will you help us to cheat the Patient? We cannot, they anſwer, cheat them for you, without deſtroying their Life in very many Diſeaſes. We cannot excuſe you, and we are determin'd to a Man to expel you out of all the Houſes, if you will not ſide with us againſt the Patients. Many of the Faculty, even the Pretenders to Purity and Sanctity, as now, took Service under them on thoſe Terms. The Nobility and Gentry, who in all former Ages gave their generous Care and Medicines to their Neighbours and Tenants, and Family in the Abſence of their Phyſician, and in the vulgar Caſes, were amaz'd at the Impudence of our alter'd Doctors. *Treacle* and *Mithridate*, and the *Cordial Waters*, are now proteſted to be good for nothing, unleſs Ten of them are blended together. There is diſcover'd a Complication of Diſeaſes, and there muſt be a Complication of Remedies. We muſt now preſcribe in little Doſes, one Grain too much or too little of *Diaſcordium*, or *Gaſcon's Powder*, or *Crabs Eyes*, or *Coral*, will be fatal in one Hour. To ingage the more ſharp Invention and laborious Diligence of the Phyſicians, they had a third or fourth Part in the Pound from the Apothecary. It was then ſtyl'd going Snips with the Apothecary, a Term of Art neceſſary to be recorded, becauſe the Tables are now turn'd, and the Expreſſion is in danger of being loſt. The Nobility and Gentry were in the greateſt Confuſion, the Phyſicians and Apothecaries laught at, and exploded their ſureſt Obſervations of the Succeſſes, from the beſt Medicines, and compell'd them to abdicate all Concern of their Families, and leave the Treatment of themſelves and their Children, to them and the new Aſſociates, the blind old Nurſes. Every Shop hath three or four Prentices to make the long Medicines, and the new-faſhion'd, with the magnifying Appellations, and to make up the little ſhamming Doſes, to carry them out, to run for the Doctor, or the Maſter, to ſave the Footman the Trouble. In twenty Years, the Number is mounted to four or five Hundred. All the People cry out, we ſaw this and the other, vaſt Numbers kill'd by too many Doſes, very many Boles and Draughts remain'd on the Table after the Deaths and Recoveries. The Charge of one Sickneſs of a Servant is greater than they had ſpent for the whole Family in five Years before. The Nobility and Gentry, like *Engliſh-men*, rally and come again into Order, and cry out to the honeſt Phyſicians to lead them on. We cannot help you, they ſaid, while the Apothecaries are ſo many, and yearly increaſing by ſo many Prentices. The Apothecaries cry out, we get great Summs by our Prentices to ſet up, and afterwards help to keep us, and will take them; we muſt have two or three in the Shop to make and porter out every little Medicine, and we and our Lads muſt viſit in the Evening, and make our Reports to the Doctors at the Tavern from Noon to Night, who have promis'd us to leave the Care of all the Sick in the Afternoon to us and our Prentices. The Nobility and Gentry near the Court, and the Magiſtrates of the City, demand of the Phyſicians, if they were all enter'd into the Conſpiracy to de-

ſtroy

ſtroy their Patients and the Profeſſion, by the late colluſive Practice of the odd new Mixtures of the Medicines, and the crafty Diviſions and fraudulent Numbers of Doſes. There were then many more Phyſicians than this Age can boaſt of, who had with great Humanity plac'd themſelves between the Patients and the Apothecaries, and were, as now, pelted with all the impudent Reflections they and their Phyſicians could ſuggeſt to one another. We will introduce you to the King in Council, He will graciouſly hear and relieve his People from their inſufferable Calamities, which will increaſe and be aggravated with the Swarms of our late invented Managers and Corrupters of Phyſick. Our moſt excellent Prince, *Ann.* 1639. receiv'd the Impeachment of the Apothecaries in Council. All the Articles were prov'd and allow'd. The Charter being granted by his Royal Father but 20 Years paſt, all the Judges were conſulted, who unanimouſly reſolve the Neceſſity of reducing their Numbers, and that by the ill Uſe of the Charter, they repeal and deſtroy all the Acts of Parliaments, which have ſecur'd the Health and Life of the Subjects. The *Attorney General* is commanded by *Quo Warranto* to take away the Charter. They reſpite the Sentence by many Pleadings one Year before the Council. All the Arguments open'd the Caſe more and more, and diſcover'd the innumerable weighty Reaſons for confining them to a competent Proportion, to their keeping their Shops and the ſtricteſt Attendance on the Preparations and Deliveries of the Medicines. The Lord Preſident was directed to command the Proſecution without further Delay. *His Majeſty, with the Lords of the Council, delares, That the exceſſive Number of Apothecaries is inconſiſtent with the Safety of his Royal Perſon and Family, and of all his Subjects. The Phyſicians of the College have demonſtrated, that the People may have the Medicines ſufficiently compounded for the general Diſeaſes from not many of you plac'd at the proper Diſtances in the City. When you ſhall fill all the Streets, you muſt ſtarve, if the Poor are not undone by you, and the Wealthy peſter'd and kill'd by the Numbers of the Doſes in almoſt all Diſeaſes. You will deſert your Labour in preparing the Remedies, and againſt the excellent Proviſion of the Laws, undertake the Cures of Diſeaſes with the knaviſh Artifices and Impoſtures of your own Prices for all your fraudulent Diviſions. A great part of the Phyſicians ſhall be compell'd to ſacrifice their Patients to your Neceſſity, and by the perfidious Juſtification of your Quackings on the moſt ſevere Diſeaſes, betray their Profeſſion to you, and at laſt by practiſing only on the Diſeaſes diſorder'd and confus'd by you, ſhall never make the juſt Obſervations of their Natures and Progreſs, and of the Effects of their Medicines. The College ſhall be broken by the moſt raging Feuds and Animoſities, and the Promotion of the Knowledge of all the Parts of the Learned Profeſſion ſhall ceaſe. Your Company therefore is diſſolv'd; the College is order'd to repreſent to this Board, how many of you may be tolerated, not to increaſe, but with regard to the Enlargement of the City.* The Rebellion breaking out ſoon after ſav'd the Company. In twenty Years to the Reſtoration they had improv'd their Numbers and their Strength, by more of the old Phyſicians debauch'd to their Party, and the younger taking up the Practice in common vogue, and having on one ſide the Dread of Want, if they diſpleaſe, and on the other hand, the glorious Aſſurances of preſent Fame and Riches, if they will obey all the Orders of the Apothecaries Company. Almoſt all our Preſidents, and the Court-Phyſicians have been rais'd to their Fame and Preferments by that humble Employment, and the College Addreſſes to His Majeſty King *Charles* II. prevented by them. He has often, when Sir *Charles Scarborough* repreſented the Grievances of his Subjects from the Apothecaries, declar'd his Sentiment with great Concern, that the College muſt follow the Example of his Laboratory in *White-Hall*,

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and prepare in theirs the late improv'd Medicines, and in their private Laboratories diſcover and examine the moſt rational and efficacious Preparations for all the greater Cures, and perſwade the Families to ſend for the publick Remedies from the Apothecaries Shop in Quantities, and unmix'd, and inſtruct the Attendants in the eaſie Mixings of the Juleps, and the moſt obvious Diviſions of the other vulgar Compoſitions. While the Favourite *Duke* reign'd, who was an odd States man, Chymiſt and Buffoon; we fear'd he was like moſt of the *Engliſh* Gentry, poſſeſs'd with the ominous Fear of Death, if the Preſervation of Phyſick ſhould reach his Ears, or on the oppoſite part, ſhould make a Jeſt and Banter on the Affair, which has been always accounted the laſt thing in the World to play the Fool with. Then Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Bates*, &c. try'd the Experiment by ſeveral admidrable Diſcourſes, how the Gentry would provide for their own Safety. Our late Learned Preſident Sir *Tho. Millington*, deſign'd humbly to lay the miſerable Condition of the *Engliſh* before His late *Majeſty of Glorious Memory*, but he obſerv'd the Gentlemen of the Court poyſon'd by our Apoſtate Phyſicians and Surgeons, and that the Phrenzy had ſeiz'd them, that they rail'd at, and aſſaulted the moſt honourable Deſigns of our Society, or, in the Interval, ridicul'd the Addreſs at this Seaſon, when we raiſe Mony and Troops to kill our Enemies, will you perplex us with your oppoſite Projects to ſave our ſelves and the People from being deſtroy'd? But, as was before obſerv'd, the part of the Society, diſtinguiſh'd by their Zeal to ſave the Publick and the Profeſſion, had prepar'd an Univerſal Remedy to extirpate all the Calamities of the Sick. It may appear not pompous and ſurpriſing, but its Efficacy was moſt powerful and diffuſive. A *Statute* was made to give in the Chamber the Directions of the Uſes and Diviſions of the Medicines in *Engliſh*, agreeably to the Practice of all former Ages, and now of all the Parts of *Europe*. The Family could not be impos'd on by the fraudulent Subdiviſions of the large *Juleps*, and *Electuaries*, and *Powders*, into twenty or forty Parts, valu'd as much as a great Portion, the Life of the Sick was not expos'd to the Miſtakes of the idle playful Boys, of which there are many deadly Inſtances here, as well as in *France*, of the violent Death of one of her Kings. The Maſter was inſenſibly every day more and more ſetled in the keeping to his Shop. When ever he came to expound the takings of the Remedies, which was left plainly and diſtinctly by the Doctor: The Attendants and Nurſes reprimanded the dangerous Impertinence: *Sir*, You muſt not trouble us, and leave your Work at Home, our Phyſician has inſtructed us, we can ſeparate the Doſes as well as you. The Riches the Families acquir'd, were more eſtimable than an hundred Fees, from the leſſening two or three Guineas a Day to as many Shillings, but chiefly from the moſt Candid Informations of the great Vertues of the Publick Medicines to be taken in the Parallel Caſes, but to the laſt degree from the Communications of the Preparations of many Drugs from the Druggiſt or Market to be made in the Houſe, the moſt ſimple, but the moſt generous Medicines in the World. The Apothecaries, as we have publiſh'd the Narrative, were at their Wits end. We are, they ſaid, undone, if we are hindred from running into the Chambers, on Pretence to model the Takings of the Doſes, which affords us the opportunity of diſcourſing of the Diſeaſes, and whether in our Judgment the Preſcriptions are proper for it, and to vary often and add a better of our own. We are loſt, if the Doctor is ventur'd alone with the People, our Preſence awes them from hurting us, as when a Tyger appears, your Horſe trembles, and is not able to ſtrike or run away. They muſter their Party of our Society. Our then Preſident, a Court-

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Phyſician, and the other Betrayers of the People and Profeſſion, violate the Orde and give the fatal Neceſſity and Example to diſuſe it. The Cenſors viſit him threaten to declare him infamous in the next College meeting: He weeps, and pro miſes Repentance and Amendment; but the Terrours of the Apothecaries Reſentmen prevail. This aſſerts the Neceſſity of addreſſing Her Majeſty or the two Houſes o Parliament, That they will be pleas'd by Charter, or an Act, to appoint the choice o our Preſident and Cenſors, and Committee, by th Ballet from the Senior half of the Fellows, from the moſt powerful Meaſures, which ſtated the Elections in the *Bank of England* and the *New-Eaſt-India Company*, and ſince in the *United Companies*. Our Act made in King *Henry the Eighth*'s Reign, was then ſuited to the Vertues and Circum-ſtances of the Phyſicians. The eight Elects could furniſh a learned and upright Pre-ſident. But the Apothecaries may corrupt the eight Elects: Many of them may be from the riſe of their Practice depending on their Favour for their daily Bread. Our Charter has appointed four Viſitors, who have often refus'd to act, the College be-ing conſtituted by two Acts of Parliament. The Viſitors appointed by the Act would in one meeting repel the impudent Objections againſt any of our Statutes, or would council the preſent Suſpenſion or Repeal of any one. All our Members would in a ſhort time not dare to perſiſt in the Violation of their Oaths to the Society and Uni-verſity, and in the moſt impious Outrages on the Life of all the Ranks of the Nation.

We will not doubt, *Gentlemen*, your Aſſiſtance in the Grand Affair of the moſt univerſal Charity; we can promiſe our ſelves the Favours of the *Lord Mayor and Al-derman* and *Common Council* of the *City of London*: There cannot be greater Vouchers of the Honourable Deſigns of the College, to relieve the publick Calamities, when they were pleas'd to meet us, as in Conſultation, and reſolv'd with us the moſt neceſ-ſary Medicine. This Treaty has been made publick, of which the Abſtract may not be ungrateful to you.

Our Society appointed the *Committee* to wait on the *Lord Mayor and Aldermen*, and lay before them the unhappy Condition of the Citizens, the Face of the Poor ground in every Sickneſs, by the Exactions in the cheapeſt Medicines. The Magiſtrates of the City and Common-Council, choſe a Committee, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Will. Hedges* Sir *Joſ. Smart Aldermen*, Mr. *Boſvile*, Mr. *Ballow*, Mr. *Egleſtone*, Sir *Edw. Wiſeman* Mr. *Richer*, Mr. *Palfreman*, *Commoners*. We demonſtrated to them from the firſt Pag to the laſt of the publick Receit Book, that all the Medicines are very low in the larg Quantities. From the Rates of the *Simple Waters* and the *Compound*, and the *Spirit* and *Tinctures*, it was allow'd, That the little Cordials are now rated the fifteen o twenty parts above the Ingredients: That the *Pearl Julep* of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* is worth but th laſt 8 *d.* The different kinds of *Pills* were allow'd to be but one Penny the Doſ The famous Confections of *Treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Diaſcordium* no more, nor the *Electu aries* of the *Conſerves* and *Syrups*. Many Druggiſts, caſually preſent, gave their A teſtation, as well as the Merchants, from their Price of the Drugs in the Pound.

Many of theſe Gentlemen, who had travell'd all Parts of *Europe*, expreſs'd the mo ardent Gratitude to us, relieving our People, and razing out the infamous Charact of the *Engliſh* Practice abroad. They were with difficulty prevail'd on to report t Difference of the Bills abroad, and of the *London* Bills, that the Phyſicians they h conſulted in *France* and *Italy* deſcrib'd the Apothecaries the Sharpers, many Phyſici their Setters, and the People the Cullies of both. It is, ſay they, moſt notorious

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your *Boles* and *Powders*, pretended to be fill'd with *Bezoar*, thoſe and the *Juleps* in the Bills ſtil'd *Bezoardick*, when there is not by the Million ſo much imported to ſupply ſo many Articles. Is it not a Jeſt, that the Apothecary ſhall raiſe the Price of the *Waters* call'd *Alexiterial* and *Alexipharmacal*, when they are to be bought at 2 *s.* the Quart. Many Divines expreſs'd the greateſt concern, that it is not conſiſtent with the ador'd Bounty of Providence, which furniſhes all the Neceſſary Nouriſhments, that the meaner People afflicted with Sickneſs ſhould want its Protection in the equal Plenty of the moſt uſeful Medicines. The Phyſicians repreſented the Cheats of the Chymiſts, who pretended many Months or Years were required to prepare the great *Elixirs* from *Gold*, by the Rays of the Sun, that theſe Pretences and the Remedies had been long ſince exploded, that our beſt Remedies are very ſoon work'd and made ready for uſe.

The Repreſentatives of the City reſolve, that all Phyſicians ſhall ſubſcribe in their Preſcripts the Prices of them, according by Standard to be ſetled by them and us, and that the Apothecaries ſhall not preſume to ask more. The Company were inform'd of this Reſolution, they give in their Anſwer, *That every Trader is beſt able to make his Bill and Demand, and they will not part with the Privilege of getting what they can.* This Reply ſurpriz'd the Citizens. At laſt forty Apothecaries voluntarily oblige themſelves by a Subſcription at the College, to deliver all Medicines at the Rates aſſigned by the Preſcriber: They are called to the Hall, and threatned with the chargeable Offices of the Company, and Expulſion, if they did not cancel the Engagement. It is evident, that the Subſcription obſerv'd would have reduc'd the Shops to the competent Number, but this being baffled, they make their Requeſt to the College to undertake this Charity to the Publick by a Diſpenſary at the College. We, as every Society of Phyſicians in *Europe*, had a Laboratory provided at the Building of the College, That, many Years neglected from our Inteſtine Feuds and Confuſions, is now ardently employ'd in the preparation of Medicines, from whence the other Diſpenſaries are conſtantly ſupply'd. Sir *William Hedges* the Chairman deſign'd to have acquainted the Common Council of the Reſolutions of the Committee and the College, to preſerve the City from the moſt grievous Oppreſſions, but another Common Council being ſoon after choſen, ſeveral of the Committee were left out, and the Report not made. As the Rebellion preſerv'd the Company and deſtroy'd the Kingdom, the diſcontinuance of theſe Committees has reſpited their Reduction. If the College had mov'd the City to direct a ſelect Number to form the Society for a Reformation of the fraudulent and deſtructive Practice of Phyſick in Concert with us, and their Zeal for the greateſt Relief and Happineſs of the Publick had been always flaming, like the Veſtal Fire, the great Project of the Diſpenſary, (as the Companies Apologiſt owns, and they now confeſs by their Rage to all the Members of it) would have been applauded by every Inhabitant. Theſe Gentlemen would from ſeveral Meetings impart to the *Lord Mayor*, *the Aldermen* and *Common Council*, and theſe to their *reſpective Wards* to be diſpers'd to every Habitation, that all the Families ſhall be inſtructed in the Uſes and Goodneſs and Prices of all the Publick Medicines ſold in the Shop: That the College has lately voted our preſent Receit-Book is not comparable to many, not many Years paſt, publiſh'd in the chief Cities of *Europe*, that our numberleſs ſuperfluous muſt be left out, and the Vitious abdicated, many others redreſs'd by more rational Preparations, that from the frequent neceſſary Reviſions of it by the College, and the Communications of the moſt Induſtrious Phyſicians, all the moſt eſteem'd Remedies will be taken into it,

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and the Publick preſented with the beſt Collection. That having all theſe, as they ſhall be wanted, brought to the Houſe in the Forms they are ſold in the Shops, ſince they do not want any, and are damag'd by all the colluſive Mixtures, the Phyſicians will then be able to detect the baſe adulterate Preparations, and ſuggeſt to them the ſureſt Marks, by which they may prevent the weighty Injury in the Price and loſs of Life. That from the Ignorance of the Phyſicians and People, many eminent Apothecaries have deſtroy'd great Numbers of the Citizens, by vilely ſophiſticating the moſt us'd and rely'd on Remedies: That this the greateſt Crime has been long undiſcover'd and not puniſh'd, that if Mr. *Gore*, Mr. *Robinſon*, Mr. *Sykes*, Mr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Dendridge*, Mr. *Lydal* have been accus'd and condemn'd at the College and their Hall, it muſt be fear'd, that the leſs Wealthy, and leſs pretending to Honeſty, may have the moſt corrupt and poyſonous: The moſt ſurprizing Aggravations would be laid before the injur'd Houſes, that to make them the beſt and moſt healing, would coſt them only a Farthing or two in each Doſe, and that the Death of every Patient is hazarded to make that Profit more in the 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each: That every Citizen ſhould conſider and make the Report to the Deputies, what Puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on theſe moſt abhor'd Attempts on the Life of Man: That as they walk the Streets, they ſhould obſerve the Death-Head in the Shop to affright the Timorous, and two or three Prentices unemploy'd the whole Day, and that the Maſter and they are to live out of one Patient; that their *Confections* and *Powders*, &c. muſt waſte and loſe all their Virtues, before they come in courſe to be mix'd, that almoſt all the Shops take Lodgers to ſupport them, the certain Sign, that the Houſe will be ſoon empty, that, as they decline to Breaking, and many ſhut up daily, their Credit and goodneſs of the Drugs muſt ſink together: That, till the Apothecaries ſhall be ſetled by the Government in the proper Stations of the City, under the vigilant Inſpection of the Magiſtrates and the College, the Diſpenſaries ſhall be inlarg'd to three or four times the Number, that all the Medicines ſhall be publickly ſold in them, that every Citizen ſhall command his Phyſician to ſend for the Remedies to the Diſpenſaries, till the Goodneſs of thoſe of the Shops ſhall be warranted, and not as now, leave it to Hazard, to the Inadvertency of the Family, to the conveniency of a Shop being near at Hand, whether the Patient ſhall live by a generous Medicine, or dye by the moſt corrupted: That the preſent Mode of adviſing at the Diſpenſaries ſhall be alter'd, not examine the Diſeaſes and preſcribe the Remedies to a vaſt Number at the Days aſſign'd, but that the Patients as formerly, ſhall with leſs trouble apply to the Phyſicians near them, who ſhall viſit them in the Bed, when the Diſeaſe ſhall confine them, and proceed from the Riſe of the Diſeaſe to the Cure, with the greateſt Improvement of their Knowledge and Experience, and the proportionate ſatisfaction and confidence of the ſick: That the Phyſicians of no Honour or Conſcience (as they are in our Publication diſtinguiſh'd) ſhall be expell'd out of the College, unleſs they give the ſureſt Proof of their Converſion by joyning with the Diſpenſarians in the common Preſervation of the People and the Profeſſion: The univerſal Voice of the People would publiſh their infamous Character and prepare the City for that neceſſary Execution, only delay'd till then by the late Preſident and Society. After many Conferences, the City, and by its Example the whole Nation, would be bleſs'd with the Acquiſition of the greateſt Wiſdom, more valuable than the Wealth of the *Indies*, engaging the Fidelity of the Phyſician by a Salary, in imitation of our Kings, and the Nobility and Gentry of the former Ages, in the different Proportions; and by the publick Gratuity to the Phyſicians for their indi-

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ſpenſable care of the Poor, the Practice of all the other Governments in *Europe*, whoſe Abilities the ſtrict Examination of the College would inſure, as well as now of the Miniſters of every Pariſh. One Argument, to inforce this Method, will prevent the Enumeration of a Thouſand, That the Prince of the Family, or his Son, ſhall have that Phyſician's Viſits three or four times in the Day, to make the ſureſt Diſcoveries of the invading Diſeaſe, his greateſt Application and the ſecret Conſults of the Phyſicians he beſt eſteems, to finiſh the Cure in three or four Days, which is poſſible in many Fevers, Pleuriſies, *&c.* and not, as now, permit them to expatiate to fourteen or twenty, for their Patrons the Apothecaries greateſt Advantage, and the Death of the deceas'd. The preſent Practice of having an Apothecary to try his Fortune the three or four Days and paying him for his Wiſdom and Attendance out of the Remedies to be taken, is the greateſt Affront to the Creature pretending to be endow'd with Reaſon, and the peculiar Infamy of the *Engliſh* Nation. Can it be thought, that in the ſucceeding Annual Proceſſion and celebration of the Charities of the publick Hoſpitals; that the Miniſter from the Pulpit would not preſent to the Auditors the vaſt Munificence of the College-Bounty to the preſent and future Ages, not to a confin'd Number of the Indigent, but to all the Degrees, that they are deliver'd from the fear of the want of Relief in Sickneſs, and from the Exactions which ſhall oppreſs them in the midſt of the greateſt Plenties and Abundancies of all the other Supports, that tho' our Harveſts and Bread are rarely deficient, they muſt dread the Famine of the Preſervers of Life in Diſeaſes? The Society would have been prepar'd to receive the Citizens returning from St. *Paul*'s *Cathedral.* After the Veiw of our ſtately *Theater* for *Anatomies* and *Lectures on Diſeaſes*, the *Intentions of Cure*, the *Medicines*, and the *Laboratory*, and the *Apartments*, our Orator would have receiv'd them with the moſt ſplendid and magnificent Entertainment.

Gentlemen, This Fabrick, tho' ſeated in the Center of the Court, and of our Trade, has been many Years overlook'd, not obſerv'd to be the great and only *Univerſity* of Phyſick in this Kingdom, as the *Civil Law* has its *Univerſity* not far remote from it. *Divinity* has none in *England*, and *France* has only one College of *Theologiſts*, that of the *Sorbonne*. In our two famous Univerſities, the Arts and Sciences preparatory to, and ſubſervient to the Superiour Profeſſions, are taught by the Tutors in the private Colleges, and the publick Profeſſors. The great Extent of this City ſupplies at all times innumerable Caſes of Diſeaſes, which may be carefully obſerv'd from the firſt Approach to the Event, the Phyſician may be aſſiſted with the Council of the more Experienc'd. All theſe Diſeaſes and the moſt ſucceſsful Remedies will be communicated to all the Society, in our *publick*, *neceſſary*, or *voluntary Lectures*, in the frequent Meetings at the *Diſpenſary* and the *Laboratory*. Our Univerſities can afford few Patients, have no Hoſpitals, the Country Practice preſents more rare and leſs compleat Obſervations of the Diſtempers, and the reſident Practiſers in both cannot be numerous. The Profeſſors themſelves will not be able to arrive to that Wealth of Knowledge, the great Partnerſhip here may preſume to raiſe. And this Community conſiſts of Fellows, who finiſh'd their Degrees in them (which the Statutes of both account only the Solemn Entrance into the Profeſſions) and of others, who have been approv'd by the moſt ſolemn Examinations. They may aſſume an Equality in Learning to the Profeſſors, and our Numbers in this engag'd to aſſiſt and inſtruct one the other, will challenge the Superiority to all the Governours of Colleges, and the Inſtructors in them.

Our

Our moſt Learned *King* Henry *the Eighth*, the firſt *Defender of the Faith by his Pen*, erected this Society of Phyſicians from the moſt prevalent Inducements, that (as the Merchants on the *Exchange*) they might impart all the great Diſcoveries of Diſeaſes and Medicines, incite their mutual Emulation to advance the Art to the greateſt Perfections, and as the only competent Judges, grant their Allowance to practiſe after the moſt ſtrict Enquiries, and repel the Violences of the intruding Traders, and all the other Quacks on the Health and Life of the Subjects. The *Kings* then famous for their Learning, of *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, the *Princes* and *States* of *Italy*, at that time endow'd the Profeſſors of Phyſick. You will be ſurprized, that the laſt Age has projected the overthrow of theſe Royal Eſtabliſhments, and that eſpecially in *England*, Ours has been many Years batter'd with the noiſie Artillery of Rage from all Quarters, many of its Defenders compell'd to the moſt Scandalous Deſertion to our Enemies, the others muſt ſubmit at Diſcretion, and that the Government, nor any Allies, have offer'd their Aſſiſtance, have come to our Relief, to raiſe the Siege: The Law, which eſtabliſhes us, wiſely provides, That the Death of our Members ſhall be recruited from the Phyſicians of both our Univerſities. It will live but a little part of an Age only, if it muſt depend on the Arbitrary Humour, and the private Sentiment of the Phyſicians, if it ſhall hold its Being, or be drop'd by them, as a Leaſe on Lives. Our Univerſities have unhappily reſented our Importunities to their Phyſicians to unite with us, and increaſe their knowledge of Diſeaſes and Medicines, and preſerve the Faculty, tho' our moſt learned Judge (on the late Tryal to aſſert the great Wiſdom of our Act of Parliament) gave the moſt irrefragable Reaſons for it: That all their Divines, tho' the moſt celebrated Preachers in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, muſt by the Law be examin'd by the *Biſhops* to approve their Learning to the Countries, where they are prefer'd; that the Phyſicians Examination is the moſt advantageous and publick Teſtimony of their Abilities, and that the Health and Life of the Royal Family, the Nobility and Gentry here ought not always to depend on the ſufficiency of one Profeſſor, that the greateſt Wiſdom and Zeal for the Welfare of the Nation, appear and are admir'd in the moſt ſage and moſt obſerv'd Laws of that Age. You will therefore conclude, that every one of the Owt-lyers has his private and peculiar Motives to kill this Society by withdrawing its Nouriſhment. Is there not a Trade, which has its Concern in the Management of the Diſeaſes, who may engage their Help to deſtroy this Corporation for the better Advantage of their own? We will (as the Queen from the Eaſt propos'd many difficult Queſtions to the Wiſeſt King) challenge our Univerſities to inform us, how the Profeſſion can ſupport its Dignity and its Merits of the publick Regard, how the Faculty initiated with them can ſubſiſt, when the College ſhall be extinct, and the trading Company have got the Monopoly of breeding innumerable early and moſt induſtrious Retailers of Advice and Medicines together. One would expect, when thoſe venerable Schools of Learning are ſhock'd with equal violence, it is their Intereſt to prevent the Deſertion and Depravation of any Part engag'd in the common Cauſe. The Part of the *Engliſh*, who want Learning, conceit the Art of Phyſick is needleſs, as our young Gentlemen in perfect Health, they decree, there ſhall be no Phyſicians, no Remedies ſhall be taken. But, when Pains and Diſeaſes ſeize on them, and they are terribly afraid of loſing their ſelect Pleaſures, and the great, tho' common, Injoyments of Life, and of returning to the undiſtinguiſh'd Maſs of Matter, then Phyſick is the moſt uſeful, the moſt divine Profeſſion in the World. 'Tis ſtrange, we ſhould not uſe the firſt Reflections of common ſenſe, which every one knows, and which not one on the

Queſtion ever deny'd, that, as Health can be alter'd and Life endanger'd by the known and obvious Cauſes, there are and muſt be Artifices and Medicines to relieve them; that, as there are various Kinds of Nouriſhment for the Young and Old, for all the Conſtitutions, which their Natural Inſtinct and Appetites ſuggeſt to them, there are various Qualities of Medicines to alter the Blood, to change the Spirits and expel the Diſorders, and reſtore Health: That the Author of their Life has provided the Remedies to protect and preſerve it. We have formerly run from, but ſhall in the great Circle overtake the Wiſdom of the old Times and of our Anceſtors, who gave the greateſt Honours to the Profeſſion, when the Emperors, and Kings, and Queens made its Improvement one great part of their moſt induſtrious Application, and we have a Proverb in *England* (and they are the Wiſdom of all the Nations) peculiar to us, that every Gentleman muſt, as ſoon as he arrives to Underſtanding, begin and proceed in the Study of the Art, to help himſelf in the uſual Diſtempers, to diſcern and repel the fraudulent Knaves, who will rob him of his Money and Life, that he may attain to great skill, before he is paſt thirty Years. And our Gentlemen will then forward our private Induſtry, and the undiſturb'd publick Advancements of the Knowledge of Diſeaſes and Medicines, when they reflect, that the Sick implore Life with the moſt ardent Vows, and place Phyſick above all the other Offices and Sciences, that the Healthy only magnifie and regard the glorious Victories of *Blenheim*, *Ramellies*, and *Turin*, and delight in the Diſcourſes of a firm and laſting Peace, of the *Union* with *Scotland*, and the future Security and Grandeur of *Great Britain*. All the Crown'd Heads and triumphant Generals bow down to the Profeſſion, when under the Preſſure of Pains and the Fear of Death. We can then only interpoſe and certainly ſave them by the generous Remedy juſtly adminiſtred, and ſurely deſtroy by the Ignorance of the Medicine or its Uſe. Many of the *Engliſh* kill themſelves and their Families, by a Folly they deſpiſe in all the other Affairs, by imputing Health and Death to Fate, that his Time is come; and 'tis all one, if we take ſome or no Remedies, if they are good or bad, adviſ'd by a skilful or unthinking Hand. They attend the violent and noiſie Trials of the Murtherers by Deſign on the Road, or the Neceſſity of Defence, but many Thouſands are deſtroy'd in the Bed, (they are gone, becauſe the laſt Hour is come) with the moſt eaſie unconcern'dneſs at the Relations of the manner of the Murther and Death. If Predeſtination ſhall be pleaded in Barr to the Uſe of our Reaſon and Care of our Actions, all the Laws of Societies ſhall be abrogated. The Robber and the Boy, who neglects his School, ſhall not be puniſh'd, becauſe it was out of their Power; they were under the Reſtraint of a ſuperiour Force. But our Objectors, will in time underſtand, that Fate cannot hurt us but by uſing our own Follies, our own Hands to ſtrike us, by the Neglect of the provided Remedies, or having them from the greedy Gainer by the vent of his only and daily Subſiſtence into us; they run as faſt as they can from the Rain, they change their Cloaths and their Diet, faſt after Surfeits, drink and eat many times to make them better, and will give all they are worth for the preventing and preſerving Medicines in the Extremity of a dangerous Diſeaſe, as they pay chearfully to the Fleets and Armies againſt *France*.

But they ſay, who would value a Profeſſion, that cannot ſave every one from dying, that cannot bring all the Conſtitutions on the Level, that cannot enſure us to a Hundred Years, and permit us all the Luxuries and Exceſſes of Youth, and keep our Fabrick in its firſt Beauty and Strength by its frequent Repairs? They will allow, that the natural Neceſſity calls for every one, as the Annual Plants at the Ap-

proach

proach of the Winter of Life; that the more Feeble, or the Strong from the Irruptions of violent Aſſaults, muſt be cut off in the Spring, or the Summer of our Age: But they will not trouble themſelves, they ſay, the Government is oblig'd to the greateſt Vigilance, to prepare the beſt Defences for the common Safety. This Diligence of the Government can admit of no Relaxation: Its Care is in our Iſland rarely engag'd in the leſs frequent Hazards of Liberty and Life from an invading Enemy; but the Generals and Admirals without it may want Courage or Conduct, the neceſſary Diſcipline of the Fleet and Army may be loſt, the Funds may be deficient, a Faction may contrive the Diſhonour of the Prince by their own Ruine. But, they hope, that, ſince Life is of the greateſt Importance, and the Deſign of oppreſſing or neglecting its Safety, is the moſt deteſted Crime, there is not any need of the Governments or Magiſtrates Thought or Concern; ſurely no Phyſician will refuſe the hardeſt Study to acquire the Art, no Trader will preſume to run into the ſick Chamber with Ignorance of the Diſeaſe, and the Fear if Starving, of his good or bad, well or ill advis'd Remedies are not receiv'd. You will therefore think it neceſſary, that the *Engliſh* ſhould be ſecur'd from the many dreadful Dangers they now lie expos'd to, and that, if the ſupream Magiſtrate will pleaſe to eaſe it ſelf of a large Part of the Burthen, the Care of the Subject ſhall be repos'd in a proper Office, and that it will, from time to time, take the moſt ſevere Cognizance of the Diſcharge of that Truſt. We will not complain of the Unhappineſs of this Society (as we do not blame the Patient, a Lunatick, when he ſtrikes us) that the Apothecaries Company is appointed by the modern *Engliſh* to take the Adminiſtration of Phyſick, as they do of Surgery, and that the Magiſtrates have granted them a Patent, with full Powers, becauſe the firſt Viſiters (as the firſt Landers and Occupiers of uninhabited Countries) of the Sick in all the Houſes, have naturally the Government of the College devolv'd in them: This Species of Madneſs, becauſe it is moſt violent, muſt ſoon paſs off, may ſeize and take away thouſands of Particulars, but the Nation is immortal, and will live to its Recovery. Why ſhall not the Apothecaries (they ſay) be the firſt Aggeſſors in every Sickneſs, when in a great Aſſembly they were pronounc'd more Learn'd than the Phyſicians, and the Apothecaries have every day aſſerted in the Houſes, that the Phyſicians have not the leaſt Knowledge of the Medicines, that they often diſcover great Blunders in their Preſcripts, that, tho' the Apothecaries have no Fees, they will bring in no more Phyſick than is abſolutely wanted, and that they ſee the Phyſicians practiſe, and learn all his Medicines from him, when call'd in, in the Danger and Affright. But you will confeſs, that he does not ſee the Phyſicians practice in the great Purpoſes and Difficulties, when the Diſeaſe firſt breaks out, and is not diſtinguiſh'd into its true Sort, or if the Phyſician is of their chooſing, and ſhall be oblig'd to order only the common Remedies at hand, and ſhall be deter'd from ſeeking after one, which alone would too ſoon make the Cure. It's therefore certain, that the Apothecaries cannot have all the Methods and Medicines from the Phyſicians. But theſe Allegations of the College ſhall be rudely deny'd and exploded, and you ſhall be bad Phyſicians, when the Apothecaries will have us affirm it, and you ſhall be good Phyſicians, when we ſay, the Apothecaries learn from you. The Intrigue like a Mine lies cover'd deep under the Earth. All the Practice ſome Years paſt was with five Medicines only, the People imagin'd, they had all the beſt in the World. The Apothecaries bid the Houſes report it ſcandalous in any Phyſician to inquire into the Virtues and Preparations of the Medicines, but they ſay, they can communicate to the Apothecarses the ſhorteſt Me-

method

thod to cure the Diſeaſe and deſtroy the Profeſſion, when all that ſort of Patients ſhall run to the Apothecaries for them on the next Occaſion. We know the Patients would be ſtrangely angry, and lay it on the Phyſicians Conſcience, that he does not read all the Books, and then examine by the Chymical and Galenical Fires all the efficacious Remedies. Shall we reply, that the Phyſician, in the *Engliſh* Circumſtances, to the infallible Loſs of his Reputation and Buſineſs, will not read, or prepare, or impart, while they muzle up their Mouths, while they are treading out the Grain? The rational Cure of a ſevere Diſeaſe may be perplex'd, and want the Advices of many of the dead Practiſers, who have often err'd, and confeſs'd it, and at laſt diſcover'd the ſureſt Methods of Cure: and the Diſcoveries of the ſure Qualities of Medicines may be difficult, and both want the Labours of many Ages to clear the Rubbiſh, and ſhew them in perfection. But, Gentlemen, one would think, the Government ſhould demand, that the Practice ſhould be upon the Square, clear and ſincere, and the Caſe of the deplorable Diſeas'd be plac'd in a true Light; and that we ſhall be freed from the amazing, and doubtful, and pernicious Vexations. The Apothecaries will not have us diſcover the moſt effectual Medicines, and we will not, then we cannot and will not diſcover, and the Apothecaries have all the Diſcoveries. The College therefore has oblig'd the Kingdom with the moſt generous Confeſſion in the Poem (as the *Druids* your Anceſtors publiſh'd their Religion and Precepts of Morality in Verſe) writ (as is own'd in the Preface) at the Requeſt of the Preſident and Majority of the whole Society, that our Stock of Learning is waſted, that, as a breaking Company, we are not able to carry on the Trade, on which the Being of the Head and all the Members of the Body Politick depends: That our Enemies have a Strength ſuperiour to the Laws, that the People are cheated and deſtroy'd by a treacherous and preſumptuous Practice. How ineſtimable would be the Declarations of the Parties of the Church, of the Lawyers in all the inhabited Earth, if the Publick had from themſelves the Cauſes of all the Feuds and Broils, and Oppreſſions, and, as with us, the moſt eaſie Remedies, to amend or extirpate them? But in ſpite of our frankly opening our Bankrupcy, the Men of Wit and Pleaſure cry out, our Phyſicians have the Learning of the Art from Nature alone, without Study; by their own Obſervations of the Patients, we now and then thruſt them in at the laſt Gaſp, in a Degree, to which nothing can be added. We aſſert, that (as the Religions ſuck'd in with the Mother's Milk, or inſtil'd from the Tattle of the Nurſes, and growing up with the People into the Eſtabliſh'd Uſage, may be moſt abſurd and deteſtable, but will be maintain'd with the greateſt Conſtancy and vehement Perſecutions of all the Diſſenters) that the Art of Phyſick has, during the laſt Age, been oppreſs'd, corrupted by the Colluſive amuzing Traffick for the Gain of the intereſted Parties: and the Regards to the Recovery of the Diſeaſe have been poſt-pon'd to theſe worthy Deſigns, and our People believe the Parties Sanctity and Abilities are infallibly good, and deſire the ſame Phyſick now, they took in their Cradles. We have declar'd in five Editions of our golden Verſes, that our Practice is the ſame with that of an Eminent Doctor in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. My Lord *Rocheſter* had provok'd the King by a Libel on himſelf, inſtead of a Satyr on the Ladies of the Court. His Majeſty drawing his Sword, baniſh'd him from the Court for ever. My Lord takes the Name of Dr. *Bendo*, and an Apothecary, to help behind the Curtain, and publiſhes his vaſt Skill and Experience in innumerable Caſes of Men, Women, and Children. They all run to him to his Lodgings on *Tower-hill.* His Wit, and Mein, and the Medi-

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cines the Apothecary ſuggeſted, made the great Cures of all the Curable, who liv'd to ſend more Patients to him. Our *Druid* boldly aſſerts in the Name of the College, in his firſt Character of *Mirmil*, that the Art is not now to be acquir'd at the Univerſities, which, as all the Towns of great Tra e, make all their Manufactures for the Humour of the Markets. It is no Surprize to us, that many of you appear with ſilent Aſtoniſhment or the Murmurs of Reſentment. As the right Honourable Quack was only inſtructed by his Apothecary, our Phyſicians hear what ſort of Phyſick paſſes and does beſt at *London*, and ſeek after that Practice only, which will pleaſe the Apothecaries, and the Nobility, and Gentry by their Approbation, that only the publick Remedies for Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, the Cordials are us'd, and the Phyſicians know not, whether they are the beſt or worſt of the Kinds, that none of the Specifick appropriate Remedies for every Diſeaſe and Conſtitution, are preſcrib'd, becauſe the private Examination in his own Laboratory is decry'd as abominable, and without it, he dares not write them for his Patient, for fear of Errors and Blunders in Colour, Taſte or Conſiſtence; that no Diſeaſe is underſtood, becauſe the far greater Part are never heard or ſeen by the Doctors, and he arrives after the Stranding and Ship-wreck of the other, when no Art can be ſhewn or improv'd, that the wiſer Part declare, that many are loſt for want of Skill in the Diſeaſes and Medicines, but all the other are contented with the Deaths under the moſt accompliſh'd and communicative Phyſicians, and the moſt inſtructed and compaſſionate Apothecaries. This preſents you with the mighty, but reſerv'd Deſign of our Diſpenſaries, that our Aſſociation may for the preſent time ſerve, inſtead of the more vaſt Improvement of the whole Society, by our Preparations of the beſt Medicines, and aſſerting with every Artiſt the entire Workmanſhip for the Credit and Maturation of the Profeſſion. It was with great Reluctance that the Society inſpir'd the Pen of our Poet to expoſe the wretched Condition of our Univerſity Education of Phyſick, deteſtable from the Repreſentation of *Mirmil* only. The Poem reſents the Careleſſneſs of the Divines in the Character of the plump and ſleepy Clergy-man, permitting the Profeſſors to preſent to their Degrees Phyſicians they had never taught and inſtructed, with the Care and Aſſiduity the Maſter is engag'd to deliver the Myſteries of his Trade to his Prentices. The Profeſſor examin'd upon the Point, might with great Truth excuſe himſelf, that the laſt Age has not bred Phyſicians capable of the Profeſſorſhip, that the Language of the firſt and beſt Authors has been exploded and loſt, that the Practice has been ſuited to the Whimſies of the Moderns, or rather to the Apothecaries Profit, that the twenty vulgar Medicines of the Shop have been only ply'd in all the Diſeaſes, that the Apothecaries ſtrictly forbid the Uſe of any more powerful and expeditious, and troubleſome to them to prepare, when the twenty are thrown into the Mixtures in a Moment. And, were the Profeſſor moſt zealous to invite them to his publick Lectures, to his private, more frequent and moſt uſeful Directions to read the Antients and the Moderns, who have preſented our Nature to us without Diſguiſe, with all its Powers and Sufferings, its infinite Struggles to ſave it ſelf; what Efforts it can ſuddenly make, how it can work out its Preſervation in a longer ſpace, in what manners and degrees it is aſſiſted or oppreſs'd by Medicines, and that after many Years they muſt never rely on their own fallible Imaginations in the Caſes of Difficulty, but muſt addreſs to the Phyſicians of greater Experience, and crave their Judgment, Approbation or Correction of their Opinions: The young Gentleman (heated with the modern Madneſs, that the bold and daring Novices are the beſt Undertakers in all the Profeſſions,

ſeſſions, in the Fleets and Armies) would fly in his Face, and inſult his Reading and Obſervations, and his moſt deliberate Experiences. We muſt importune your Attention to receive the firſt and moſt operative Cauſe of all the Calamities of the *Engliſh* in Sickneſs, of all the Violences on the Laws of the Subjects, and the Ruine of the Profeſſion. Our Gentry have by Cuſtom made their Stomachs moſt feeble and impotent; they can now eat only *Veal* and *Lamb*, *Chicken* and *Goſlins*, the more ripen'd mature Fleſh lies heavy, and is too ſtrong for their Digeſtion. Tho' we now aſſert it, and you will hereafter confirm it by your Teſtimony, it ſhall not be believ'd in the next Age, when read in the Hiſtory of this, that the Phyſician, who has not reach'd the End of his Alphabet, ſhall ſet up on his own Fund of Acquiſitions, and place himſelf as Judge in the Seat of Judicature, and give Sentence without Appeal in Caſes of the moſt amazing Difficulties. He gathers three or four Thouſand Plants, and examines only their Features and Colours, which were never yet us'd in Phyſick; he wanders into all the laſt Niceties of Anatomy, engages in the Parties of the Atomiſts and Mechanicks, makes prtty Odes and Sonnets, and begs the Gentlemen and Ladies to take his Advice, and cry him up, if they out-live the little Diſtemper, as the moſt ſetled and overſtock'd Phyſician of the Univerſe. How exalted was the Wiſdom of the *Engliſh*, when the Phyſician was modeſt, had innumerable Patients of the meaner ſort in the Neighbourhood, when his aſſiduous Cares in obſerving the Motions of Diſeaſes, and the conſequent Effects of the Medicines, were watchfully overlook'd; when they, fearing the other were not ſufficient, gave him the uſual incidental Diſeaſes of their own Families, and the firſt Treatment of themſelves. His Doubt or Danger oblig'd him to move the Conſultation of a long Practiſer in all the different, always varying Diſeaſes, and their two Learnings compar'd, made great Improvements to both, and the Viſits were adapted to the Difficulties increaſing, or returning or declining, and not, as now, oppreſſive by the double Conſultations every day in the ſlight Diſorders to repair the paſt Loſſes and Neglects. In the preſent Conjunctures, the Phyſician diſpiſes the Search into the Diſeaſes or Medicines, and the Hand of a Guide, falls into the Impudence and Inſolence, the Banter, the plying the Men of Wit and Faction, copies after the Eminents, who damn the Gravity and Learning, the Sobriety and Diligence of the old way, proclaim to all their Cullies, you muſt cry them down, we are at the firſt ſtarting got a vaſt way before them.

They undertake therefore upon their own Strength, without any preſent or future Aſſiſtance, to climb to the higheſt Pinnacle of the Art; or ſince that is impoſſible, content themſelves and the Patients with the common Accounts of Diſeaſes in the vulgar Converſations, and the uſe of Medicines, as the old Nurſes take them from Common Report. The College therefore maintains its Sincerity, when it Publiſhes the frequent Tollings of the Bells of *Oxford*, from the Scribling *Mirmil*. It is pitty they are not tried before they enter into the Faculty of Phyſick, if they have any Natural Capacity. He was in great Charity Taught Anatomy by a Young Society of Students, which he wants ſight to acquire, by the Ear and Reports of the Diſcoveries; but our deſpicable *Wight* could never pretend to a ſteadineſs of Judgment, to hold and weigh the nice and Dubious turns to Life or Death. The Apothecaries therefore ſeiz'd the Fool fitted for their purpoſe, moſt ready to applaud and increaſe their Quackings and fill every Sheet with the Impertinent, and therefore moſt profitable Advices. We have in vain expected the Gratitude of our Univerſities, preſerving their ſecond Profeſſion, and that the Beadle of Phyſick ſhould have been ſent to *Mirmil*, to admoniſh him of

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the violation of his Oath, and of his moſt ſcandalous Treachery to the Faculty he was ſworn to defend. *Querpo* ſucceeds, and with him the train of our Apoſtates of the tender Conſciences, who are barr'd from our Univerſities by the Party-Engagements, and carry the Current Coin of the Kingdom to buy a Degree in *Holland*, after having taken a Breviary of Phyſick In Short-hand, ſeen once but loſt the remembrance of the Parts of the Body diſſected and numbred the Hoſpitals in the Place. The Bard is the laſt and moſt affrighting Picture: The days he has liv'd (after the Modern Travelling, learning the Follies and Vices of our Neighbours) being meaſur'd by the Folio Pages of the moſt abſurd and rumbling Poems. In the laſt, it was the moſt choſen Feind that directed the moſt inhumane Character of *Lopez*, which has provok'd every Reader with him to ſpread into all Parts the numerous Qualities of Folly, Hypocriſie and Ignorance of the Names of the Parts of Learning, which are neceſſary to our Profeſſion. If he and his Muſe aſſume the Licence of decrying the Skill and Virtues of Dr. *R*—— He will admit his Hiſtory to be writ and publiſh'd with the greateſt Sincerity, for the common Good and Safety of the People. The Deſigns of all the ſorts is to ſell the Patient and his Life to the Apothecary's Avarice, to labour only in their Service, to paſs the other part of their Life with Good Company, to ſupport, if poſſible, an Intereſt to maintain them, when the Apothecaries ſhall run from them, and cloſe with the more briſk and more profitable Diligence of the young Solicitors. All the Gentlemen have heard Dr. R—— vouch the Truth of our Remonſtrance, Publiſh'd in the Poem, when he pities the Ignorance of all the Society. It is pity the Univerſity has not beg'd him to divert his promis'd Benefaction, and unite with us to ſave the Profeſſion, one Limb and part of it ſelf: That the Gentlemen have not intreated him to come to it, and inſtruct it in great Charity and Tenderneſs to their Life and Poſterity, that there may be Phyſicians remaining, when he ſhall go off the Stage. When this Addreſs in Rhyme was ſolemnly made to the then Lord *Chancellour*, to all the Nobility and Gentry, will you not be ſurpriſed that we were not then Accuſed and Condemn'd, as Libellers and Falſe-witneſſes, or the Criminals tried for their Lives, deſigning the Robberies and Death of all their Patients? If you are not now deſtroy'd in every dangerous Diſeaſe, we will pronounce your Doom, that when the Apothecaries ſhall have made their full Increaſe by two or three Prentices a piece, that the Corruptions of the Art of Phyſick ſhall not ſuffer any one to eſcape, but in the Diſeaſes which Nature alone will paſs off.

The Company could not ſeparate: there were moſt vehement Exclamations, that it is a juſt Judgment on us, neglecting the great Proviſions of our Laws, which cannot be repeal'd; the other part Murmur'd that ſo great Perfidiouſneſs and Ignorance could not be credited, that they beg for the Common Safety, that both may be prov'd by unqueſtionable Evidences: Then the Preſident aſſur'd them, he would appoint one of the Fellows to publiſh (as our Bankrupts before the Commiſſioners) the great Loſſes, for want of Trade, and other Contingencies, of the Phyſicians Knowledge of all the Diſeaſes and Medicines.

To Sir Th. M. *Preſident of the College.*

SIR,

I Readily obey your Command, to expoſe to the Publick view, the lamentable preſent ſtate of Phyſick, to be remedied by the neceſſary Encouragements and Corrections of the two Parties of the Society. It will appear ſtrange, a thing unheard in our Nation, that you ſhould demand a Viſitation, as the *Roman* Legions did often to be decimated to engage their future Fidelity and Courage. This Viſitation will be applauded by the whole Kingdom, when they apprehend, that all the other Profeſſions and Offices may want (and muſt have their turns) the moſt ſevere Inſpections and Amendments. In the Human Body there are naturally every ſeventh, or the Climaterical Year, great Alterations, new Efforts to advance to Maturity; afterwards other Ferments and Ebullitions to Preſerve and Support it to old Age. The Parallel ought to be obſerv'd in all the Political States. I have often wonder'd that *Plato*, *Cicero*, my Lord *Chancellors More*, and *Bacon*, in their Schemes of Government, did not appoint this the Furdamental and Indiſpenſable Law, that a grand Septennial Inqueſt ſhould be had of all the Profeſſions and Offices: That to maintain by it the Security and Happineſs of the Community, all the Gentlemen of the greateſt Age and Experience (who had been preſent at many of the preceding) ſhould firſt report their Obſervations, that it ſhall be accounted the greateſt Teſt of Honour and Merit to furniſh the moſt uſeful, but forfeit all Pretence to the Publick Eſteem, if any one refuſes the Information of all the Evils, which will grow formidable and deſtructive to himſelf and the Common Wealth. During the Seaſon appointed to the Scrutinies into every Profeſſion and Office, the Complaints of the meaner People may be heard and Collected. The Knaves in every Employment will cry out, that this method of ſaving the People will leſſen their Reputation; but, as in the Body, every Part has its Intereſt in all the other, and the ſafety of the whole: and the Springs muſt have their Balances to coerce the Motions; the ſecretory Ebullition will make the cloſer Mixtures of the good, and eject the peccant and injurious Humours. In Societies the ſubſervient Adminiſtrators of the Laws muſt regard and fear the Applauſe and Reſentments of all the Collective Society, which will be *Felo de ſe*, when it neglects the uſe of the Powers inherent in it, and which will always (tho' often too late) in the greateſt Difficulties aſſert and exert it ſelf. In a late Diſcourſe therefore before all the Magiſtrates of the City it was avow'd, that all Governments can be ſafe only from the frequent, and moſt early Remonſtrances of the Commiſſions and Omiſſions of the Offices, that the greateſt Princes have loſt their Honours, defending their Favourites from theſe Solemn Viſitations: That all the Rebellions and Calamities of Princes have this ſource only: That the Violence and Neglects of the inferiour Magiſtrates are the Cauſes of all the Mutinies and Publick Diſturbances, tho' the Corrupted Hiſtorians falſify and puniſh in all their Relations the long Patient and provok'd Populace. *Rome* glories in its Governour in the laſt Century, who by the Rewards he gave to the Gentlemen of Quality to lay before him the Sufferings of his moſt oppreſs'd Subjects, was by them preſent in all the parts of his Revenues, in all the Courts of Juſtice, in the Streets and Shops, on the Roads, and in the Chambers of the Sick. Who dares offend under the Eye of a Munificent and Terrible Maſter? A King is by thoſe moſt

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Honourable Servants Omniſcient and Omnipreſent, as by Miracle prevents and cures all the Diſeaſes of the State. I need not therefore pretend to extoll the inimitable Grandeur of our Society, which has inform'd againſt it ſelf, call'd aloud for its Viſitation, that the Profeſſion, and with it the Life of all the People, may be preſerv'd from Deſtruction. In our Golden Verſes, the Publication of the Ignorance of all the Phyſicians, you ſeem to fear that the Confeſſion would not be received or credited: but the Expreſſions are many and cogent (*p.* 5.) Faction ſculks in the College inſtead of Learning, *Apollo*'s Art of Phyſick is almoſt dead: There are now no Readers of Books treating of Diſeaſes, there are no Enquiries into the Virtues of Medicines. You were fearful the *Engliſh* would loſe the Memory of the Diſcovery, you repeat it in the cloſe, (*p.* 116.) That Health (you avow) and hope of Life, which alone makes the Cottage equal to the Pallaces of Kings, is aſſaulted and betray'd by our Phyſicians; that the Art now hangs her head in Confuſion, that it never ſearches into the Myſteries of healing and ſaving Life, but profeſſes only the fraudulent Lucre and Robbery of the Sick, that the King can expect no Relief from you, till your Sincerity and Science ſhall be reſtor'd to you. If (as I remark'd above) the moſt Wiſe and Experienced ſhall be firſt heard; I will preſume they ſhall confirm every Article of the Prodigious Ignorance of all our Phyſicians in Diſeaſes and the Medicines, and of all the other Practicers from and under them. In all theſe Inqueſts the People cannot judge of the moſt latent Violences and Defects, they are affected only by the bulky, of the largeſt ſize, by the moſt noiſy and detecting themſelves. The Wiſer *Engliſh* therefore muſt be aſſiſted and brought on to the firſt Seats in the Court, our heady and preſumptuous Youth muſt be compell'd to Silence and Attention. But, Sir, theſe diſturb the Grave and Wiſe Obſervers of the preſent Practiſe; were they heard, as the old Gentleman formerly in a Tumult of the *Roman* Citizens, they would reſpite our Calamities, and ſave the Nation from its impending Deſtruction. You hear them cry out with the Accents of Rage, the *Engliſh* Phyſicians are the beſt in the World, that one muſt be excepted, that he has the gift of Healing, no blemiſh or defect: he has the Philoſopher's Stone and every three or four words, are turn'd by him into as many Guineas. Sir, You confin'd me to one Sheet, for the Benefit of Gentlemen of Buſineſs or Pleaſure; all the Corruptions of 70 or 80 Years growth muſt be crowded into this ſpace. But the more Inquiſitive and Cautious may ſee, how they ſhall be treated, when ſeiz'd with Pain and the Fear of Death by the moſt ignorant Advice, and abhor'd Number of vile Medicines: they may peruſe all the College Diſcoveries, and the Comments on them, at Mr. *Brewſter*'s Shop in St. *Paul*'s *Church-Yard*. Theſe are full of the moſt uſeful and ſublime Philoſophy, and are infallible in every part. If the Silence of our Adverſaries impeach'd for the greateſt Crimes, will paſs for Demonſtration, it will now appear ridiculous to our Gentlemen, that we call to them to give their Judgment of Phyſick, the moſt difficult and abſtruſe of all Profeſſions; but they are undone, if they will not undertake it as well as they can, in all the Publick Affairs; and they muſt judge, as they are able, by the Things which *are ſeen*, of the Things which *are unſeen*; we are not Officers, but there muſt be Judges of the Vigilance and Conduct of the Generals and Officers of the Fleets and Armies: They may gueſs how all Cauſes are decided in the Courts of Juſtice by the moſt plain and eaſie: We are not of the *Mint*, but the Pieces muſt yearly be brought to the Teſt at *Gold-ſmiths-Hall*. I will appeal to the ſerious and thinking part, and preſent the grand Enquiry into, and Redreſs of the greateſt Violence, with which Mankind has ever

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aſſaulted its own Species. It has been obſerv'd in all Ages (and we may in many Millions of Inſtances) that very many Diſeaſes paſs off by the Strength of Nature. Theſe our impudent unlearn'd Phyſicians and Apothecaries aſſume, as their own moſt wonderful Cures, tho' very many of theſe (which are ſafe under the natural Conduct) are and muſt be deſtroy'd by their fraudulent and ignorant Intruſions of numberleſs Medicines. Millions of Fevers go off by natural Vomitings, and Abſtinence and Reſt, by the Bed, and the Expiration promoted, afterwards by natural Sweats. Some move vehemently to the Period, and the ſevere, but hopeful Conteſt, the great Evacuations by Sweats, by the Bowels, *&c.* Many in the Peſtilence recover by the Swellings and the natural Ripenings of the Matter. The Small-pox is in many Seaſons proclaim'd to be of the kind ſort, and that all ſhall do well. The Apoplexies have been often ſeen paſs away into the Limbs, and leave the Head reliev'd, and the Palſies enſuing, are, by the natural Strength and the Heat of the Seaſons, remov'd. The Epilepſies go away in a Thouſand Fits. Millions of Coughs are unregarded, and leave no Impreſſions on the Lungs. Pleuriſies themſelves ripen the Humour, and abate the Inflammations, and expel them. The Phyſicians and the Nobility and Gentry, their Aſſiſtants (in the thouſand moſt learned Years, when Human Nature in all the Sciences and Arts was elevated to the greateſt Perfection and Phyſick was firſt and moſt ſtrenuouſly cultivated) with great Judgment abſtain'd from tampering with, and killing the Sick, and remark'd all the Signs, which promis'd the Abatement and Expulſion of the Diſeaſes by the Deſigns and Powers of Nature. They have left us in their Writings innumerable Laws to guide us, the Aſſurances of the great and neceſſary natural Workings, of the Diverſities of them, of the Signals given us to ſtand off, and not deſtroy the Sick by our officious Kindneſſes. Dr. *Sydenham* (to produce him only, and only one of his Commands,) reviv'd the only ſafe and uſeful Phyſick, viſiting often all his near Patients, and collating our Diſeaſes, with thoſe of the Thouſands Years Obſervations. He avows, (and he is infallible) that if you cordial that Small-pox, of which none ſhall die, when you have by the Heat and Sweats broken the natural Deſign of raiſing the Swelling of the Face, not one ſhall live. The preſent Age has by many Diſcourſes call'd aloud for the Reduction of Phyſick to the ancient Practice of the piercing wary Diſcoveries of, and regards to the Tendencies of Diſeaſes to their own Cures, and a very learn'd Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of the Sex by an *Oxford* Phyſician has demonſtrated, that in *Hippocrates* all the Arts of diſtinguiſhing and curing them are moſt perfectly deſcrib'd. You oblig'd therefore your Poet to give the Nobility and Gentry the Alarm of the moſt imminent Dangers or Death, if they uſe our *Mirmils*, whoſe Patients are reported to be loſt in the greateſt Numbers, becauſe he has no ſort of Capacity to compare any Diſeaſe with the great Standard of it, given by the Antients, or the Obſervations of the Moderns. And what *Enngliſhman* can preſume to hope for Life, when he and the other Phyſicians are in league with the Apothecaries to break all thoſe Rules, to hazard and kill all the Patients by intruding the Medicines every Hour, even when the Blood is now at work to purifie it ſelf, when the ſaving Evacuation is deſign'd, begun or in motion, and all the great Projects broken by the foiſting in of the Doſes to check and controul, or irritate and exaſperate. You and I have often heard our worthy Phyſicians lament, that they muſt now riſque the Life of every Patient to comply with the Prepoſſeſſions of the fooliſh People from the Apothecaries daily Suggeſtions, that no ſort of Cautions are to be us'd, that the Patient muſt not think himſelf neglected, he muſt be ply'd with

Remedies every Hour, and if he could take them, every Moment: And you and I have heard the Party own the Death of almoſt all the Sick from their Complyance with the Apothecary's neceſſary Subſiſtence, or his Demand for the Attendance, that if the People will have them, and pay them by their own Deſtruction, they muſt not be ſurpriz'd or angry at the unavoidable Conſequence. The Inquiſitive, who will read Dr. *Paxton's*, or the other moſt uſeful Treatiſes in Mr. *Brewſter's* Shop, will acquieſce in the Clearneſs and Strength of this Publication. Wiſe Antiquity carries their Care of Life much farther; in the wiſeſt Nation it was reſolv'd, that their Phyſicians ſhould not ramble over all the Diſeaſes, but apply their Study and Labour to Fevers only, to the Diſeaſes of the Head only, or thoſe of the Breaſt and Stomach: we implore, they ſaid, Health and Life above all other things in the World, let us have the moſt accompliſh'd Phyſicians, who ſhall not loſe any one Obſervation in the Diſeaſes they profeſs. Our *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry formerly provided all their Patients in their own Houſes, and with great Induſtry all they could recommend to their Care to furniſh the Judgment, by which they muſt in their turns live or dy: Shall it be ſaid, that *Mirmil* and the reſt ſhall after ſeveral Days receive the Narration of all the great Deſigns of Nature, which have been ruffled by the Apothecary for his daily Salary? Mr. *Warner* in *Cheapſide*, who from the Drudgery at the Mortar, many Years as an Hireling, marry'd the Widow, and had from her his Maſterſhip, and Practice, and Judgmenr, was as much rever'd in the Neighbourhood, as the beſt of them at this time. The Apothecary reports, he has given inflammatory Boles and Draughts, many of both every day to all the inflammatory Diſeaſes, the Phyſician finds the vital Heat burnt away, and can only take his Fee to anſwer the Scandal of the Death, and prepare himſelf for ſuch kind of Improvements. Can any one conttrive a Difference between our Phyſicians and Dr. *Bendo's* Practice? If Dr. *Sydenham* could not make the Diſcoveries or the Recoveries of the old rational and ſalutary Practice, but by his own frequent Viſits or the Relations of the younger Phyſicians, prepar'd and capable to make the juſt Relations, how ſhall Dr. *R*— grow into his Stature of Knowledge, who comes at the moſt unſeaſonable Hours, or at his Leiſure? The Chronical Patients formerly addreſs'd to the Phyſician in his Library, he noted all the Symptoms, and compar'd them with the old and try'd Proceſſes, we now meet theſe Patients at the Tavern or the Coffee-houſe: The poor Gentlemen cannot bring their Water with them, the Advice is admir'd becauſe extempore and ſoon reſolv'd on. All the Company gaze on and admire: The next Step and Advance muſt be on the Stage. The great Heroes of the Profeſſion have confeſs'd (and you and I have heard it from all our modern Pretenders) they are but entring on the ſure Knowledge of the moſt perplex'd Affair, when they end their Life. All the Generals and Admirals will generouſly make the ſame Publication. The Reaſon is obvious; many Trades work by Rules and Models, they muſt follow without any Variation. But the Maſter of a Ship muſt be prepar'd for the Sholes and Rocks, and Storms various and different; and the Phyſician for the infinite Diverſities of Diſeaſes from the Air, the Luxuries and Conſtitntions. He muſt acquire the Rudiments and Principles, which ſhall direct him whatever Nature can do or can ſuffer; as the General muſt be furniſh'd with all the Strategems of Offence and Defence, and the Courage or Weakneſs of every Enemy. This Practice may be copied by the Charitable Nobility and Gentry, but ours is now only of this Sortment. The Imitation of the Patterns, which the Phyſicians of no Honour or Conſcience, or Learning, have receiv'd from the Neceſſities of the

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Apothecaries infinitely increas'd, who muſt every one be maintain'd by the Diſeaſes he can ſeize on. The *Engliſh*, as our *Kentiſh* Country-men in the Marſhes, peſter'd with long Agues, groan, and wear Papers on their Breaſts, and Plaiſters on their Wriſts, , and hope for the Spring, and often die, never inform'd of the *Jeſuit's Bark*. They go on with the Mode with Comfort, ſee the Phyſicians making their Court to the Apothecaries for a piece of Work, know that the Apothecaries muſt therefore govern all the Practice, take the old way of abundance of the Doſes of the common Remedies pour'd in, before the Diſeaſe is well ſeen, diſcover'd and diſtinguiſh'd, and will not ſuſpect that our Phyſician dare not, cannot ever have any good Remedy proper for any difficult Diſeaſe.

When the *Engliſh* ſhall apprehend, that Providence has beſtow'd on Mankind Remedies powerful to redreſs all the morbid Alterations of the Human Body, as the Bark to ſubdue the Ferments of the Blood in Agues, and many other Exacerbations of the Humours. They will then examine their Phyſicians, and exact the Reaſons, why no other Specificks are apply'd to other Diſeaſes, why the other Remedies are not adviſ'd in Subſtance or the moſt rational Preparations, when only the admirable Succeſs from the *Jeſuit's Bark* is expected. You therefore inſtructed your Poet to repreſent the great *Harvy* in the *Elyſian* Fields, collecting Simples to beſtow immortal Youth to the Heroes attending on him. It was therefore the Language of Ages, and it is now the unanimous Voice of the People, that this Plant is admirable, the other ſovereign, others are infallible in the ſeveral Diſeaſes. All the Writings of the Ancients, and of the Moderns have recorded the great Atchievements and Conqueſts of the Simples prudently adjuſted to the Diſorders, their Qualities are able to repel. The confus'd Medley from the Ignorance or Frauds of Phyſicians have been varied without Number, have been deſpis'd, abhor'd and rejected, but in all the Hiſtories of the greateſt Cures, the more powerful ſimple Preparations aſſume the Glory of the Victory. Will it not appear incredible, that our Modern *Engliſh* Phyſicians cannot ſelect the vitious and injurious Confuſions of the common Receits, but take them and give them to the Patients on Truſt from many falſe and preſumptuous Writers, and cannot make choice of any one of the Specifick appropriate to preſerve the Life they aſſume the Defence of? But our *Engliſh* Gentlemen will confeſs the Truth, and applaud you and your Aſſociates for the great and ſaving Diſcovery, when they conſult the late Diſcourſe of Dr. *Locke*, *of the Conduct of our Underſtanding*. He affirms (p. 77.) that Knowing is Seeing, that it is Madneſs to perſuade our ſelves, that we ſee by another Man's Eyes; 'till we ſee with our own Eyes, and perceive with our own Underſtandings, we are in the dark, and void of all Knowledge. The Knowledge therefore of Medicines is Seeing, Taſting, Smelling, and ſeeing the Efficacies and the Effects in the Events of Diſeaſes. If our Phyſicians therefore in this Age have not been oblig'd at the Univerſities to examine the Qualities and Virtues of the Medicines, if the Apothecaries aſſert, they know nothing of them, if they lay their Commands on them never to examine them, leſt they pretend to invent more ſpeedy and effectual, and injurious to their Trade; if the Phyſician is fearful, he ſhall diſpleaſe the publick Opinion, if in his Laboratory he attempts to revive the infallible loſt Medicines, or correct the faulty Preparations of the Vulgar, if the Phyſicians are ſeen waſting their time in the impertinent or ſottiſh Converſations, and write only by Rote 20 or 30 of the vulgar Medicines, it will compel the moſt incredulous to confeſs, that the College Declaration is moſt true, and neceſſary to excite their future Induſtry.

I defy

I defie the moſt furious Antagoniſts, to reply to the many Arguments alledged in Mr. *Brewſter*'s Diſcourſes to oblige the Magiſtrate to compel the Phyſicians to recover, by their moſt zealous Application, the Knowledge of the almoſt only uſeful Medicines. They are deduc'd (that every Reader may be affected) from the obvious and moſt certain Obſervations and Inferences of common Sence; that, as our Blood and Spirits are repair'd by Nouriſhments, and we often by natural Inſtinct vary and change them to ſupport them, and at the ſame time reduce their Diſorders to the natural Harmony again: by the ſame Reaſon, in every Diſeaſe, our Blood and Spirits want the Qualities of thoſe Medicines, which will mix with them and become a part of the Mixture, and reſtore the moſt Natural and Healthy. Therefore a famous Practice had many Ages the Preference from Philoſophy ſupporting it, and the ſtupendous Cures of the Diſeaſes, moſt obſtinate to all other Remedies, the moſt artful Cookery of the Foods, with the moſt admir'd Virtues of the Medical Plants, the happy Union of the Alteratives, with the daily neceſſary Recruits. This is the grand, or the only Redreſs of Diſeaſes by the firſt Intention, by changing the vitious defective Condition of the Fluids and the ſolid Parts by them. When this is effected, Nature alone will collect and ſeparate the morbid Matter, and diſpoſe it for Expulſion, and expel it by the Pores, by Sweats, and the other Evacuations; and till this is done, all the Evacuations by Medicines are dangerous or ſuperfluous. If the Spirits are defective or feeble, or hot, and vehement, ſlow or irritated; if the Principles of the Blood, the Water, the Salts, the Oyl, the Earth are deficient or redundant; if it is phlegmatick, ſalt, feveriſh, of too compact a Craſis; if the Union of the Principles is diſſolv'd and the Mixture diſeas'd after innumerable Manners, the ſix great Qualities of the Plants; the Watery, the Sweet, the Acid, the Aſtringent, the Bitter, the Acrid will exert the ſureſt Operations to moderate the Exceſſes and ſupply all the Defects, becauſe the magnificent Proviſion to preſerve our Health and Life cannot be ſuſpected of Neglect or Impotence. The Arts are aſham'd of their Feebleneſs, when they pretend to imitate the great natural Originals, there is the ſame Diſtance and Diſproportion as in the Compariſon of a Potent and Wiſe Emperour with his Statue or Picture. The Mixtures of the Virtues and Qualities of theſe ſix Differences (which each contains very many Plants) are wonderfully varied, every one has an Alliance with all the others. The Watery are, ſome ſweet, ſome acid, others aſtringent, bitter and acrid. The Spirituous or Acrid are bitter, aſtringent, acid, ſweet or watery. Our Nature therefore cannot implore the Relief of theſe generous Remedies in any kind of Fever, any Diſeaſe of the Spirits, or Breaſt or Stomach, or the *Viſcera*, or the Limbs, which the powerful Properties of theſe Medicines cannot afford. But who dares ſuſpect the Ignorance, or report the Poverty of the Engliſh Phyſicians? There's no Danger to be fear'd from them, they have not Courage or Abilities to aſſert themſelves. What Gentleman will pretend to diſcourſe of, or recommend any ſort of the Wines, the Sharp, the Rich, till he has taſted and frequently made his own Obſervations of them? Our Tea-Merchants dare not buy at the Sales, or ſell to the Cuſtomers, the Green or the Bohea-Teas, till they have nicely infus'd them, tenderly taſted, and viewed the Colours. It muſt be repeated, that our Phyſicians ſet up with the Smatterings of common Learning, and the little Scraps of the Parts of the Profeſſion, they have ſeen one Courſe of Chymiſtry, travell'd, kept much Company, forc'd by the perpetual Forgeries of their pretended Cures to admire and promote them: Theſe can never preſume (nor do they when they can ſafely own their Weakneſs) to know which of the Plants are beſt infus'd in this or the other Li-

quor,

quor, whether with much or little Heat, or without any, if all the Virtue will be evaporated and conſum'd in the Extract, if it muſt be taken in Subſtance, and will admit of no ſort of Preparation.

Beſides the Ignorance of our *Bendoes*, of the wonderful Combination of the primary Qualities, with the other more latent (as the watery with the acrid, the bitter with an aſtringent, or vomitive, or purgative) hazards or deſtroys the Life of their Patients, when in the vaſt Difference of Conſtitutions the Medicine to cool and dilute the Heat, and dry the Blood, forces a Looſeneſs, and continues the deadly Evacuation. Are not there eminent Worthies of the Profeſſion, admirable Judges of a Preſcript in the various Capacities and Deſigns of our Authors, when not knowing the Force or Energy of any ſimple Ingredient they ſhall not be able to reſolve, if the Qualities balance one the other, and render the Compound good for nothing, or leave a ſmall Superiority of one of the Efficacies? But it is the moſt afflictive Conſideration, that our Phyſicians not acquainted with the Properties of the Remedies they adviſe ſhall never diſcover the Condition of, or the Differences of the morbid Humors. The Artiſt knows the Keenneſs of his Axe from the compact or ſofter Wood, and the ſtubborn or more yielding Metal by his File, and the Force of the Concoction by the Digeſtion of the Foods; and the Phyſician ſhall never diſtinguiſh the Inflammation of the Lungs in a Pleuriſie, the Ferment of the Blood in the ſmall Pox, or ſafe or malignant Fever, or its vitious Mixture in any one chronical Diſeaſe, 'till he is able to collate the Principles of his Medicine with the Alteration effected by it. But, Sir, I am ſenſible the preſent Age (which has been taught to abhor all the Medicines of Colour and Taſte, the Infuſions and Decoctions, which will certainly and haſtily cure their Diſeaſes and accept in all the Diſeaſes the Juleps of the diſtill'd Waters, which have only one healing Cordial Operation) will ſtartle at our Teſtimony of the Stupidneſs of the Modern Undertakers, who do not know that of all the powerful ſix Qualities of Medicines the laſt only will give any Virtue to the diſtill'd Water, and that from all the various Virtues of thoſe Plants, all the Waters muſt be only hot and burning from the mere Oyl coming over, and the diſcriminating Powers left behind. It is impoſſible to give the Extent of the Importance of this Diſcovery, becauſe all the Sick in the Nation are deſtitute of the only Sovereign Medicines, and are cheated with this, which pretends to heat the Mouth and the Stomach, inflame the Blood and the Spirits, and no other Impreſſion on the vitious Humors. Not their Knowledge and Penetration, but the want of Succeſs has made almoſt all the ſimple Waters, and almoſt all the Compound be abdicated from the preſent Practice, and the Juleps made for all Diſeaſes, with 3 or 4 of each ſort, blended and diſguis'd with a Spirit, or Perle or a Syrup. The moſt neceſſary Chymical Skill, never to be acquir'd but by frequent Experiments and Obſervations, would render them capable of judging the Truth of the Aſſertions of the moſt celebrated Phyſicians for their Learning and Sincerity, that a thouſand of the Preparations are too vehement, and above the Force of our Nature, but in the rare Caſes, where the ſtrongeſt Fire is wanting, and that a Thouſand of the other Modern Impoſtures of the Preparations are a *Caput mortuum*, a *Terra damnata*, deſtitute of all Qualities and Virtues. They would then apprehend, that the ſimple Waters muſt be vappid and oppreſſive; that the Spirits of the Herbs are only the Oyl broken into the Mixture, that the compound Waters have only one Hundred of theſe Oils, that in the inflammatory Diſeaſes, and the frequent Repetition in all the other Diſeaſes, they are moſt pernicious, that they raiſe the Winds and Vapours, they pretend to expel, that the vital Heat ſhall be gradually conſum'd by every Doſe.

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The Natural Sagacity of our Gentlemen and Porters may inſtruct them, that the ſimple inflammable Spirit pleaſes the Stomach and the Spirits, and deteſt the lately demanded Compound Diſtillations. Who will then expect, that the Phyſicians of the Modern Education ſhall diſcern, what Plants may be embalm'd in Conſerves or Syrups; and whether theſe Mummies of Sugar, fermenting and devouring all the virtues of the Herbs, are not the moſt loathſome and abhor'd, and moſt deſtructive in all the Diſeaſes? I can only hint to the Publick Conſideration, whether, ſince the *Engliſh* Practice demands the Courſes of theſe Boles and the Draughts for the Uſe of the Apothecaries, our Phyſicians ſhall ever be Maſters of the other moſt Powerful Remedies of Moderate, or Pertinacious Exerciſe, of Repoſe, of the kinds and degrees of Diet, of the neceſſity, and the infallible Succeſs of changing and adjuſting to the Diſeaſes, the Food taken every Moment by the Lungs, the Air: which receives from the Evaporations of all Bodies their Principles, and will therefore alone prevent and remove many of the moſt terrible Diſeaſes. I muſt therefore conclude, and refer the Reader to Mr. *Brewſter*'s Diſcourſes, in which the Principles of the Vegetables and Animals, the Philoſophy of Diſtillation, the ſureſt Efficacies of the Natural mixtures of the Herbs, the vaſt Applications of the Diſcovery of the Monthly Depurations of both Sexes, in all the Periods of Age, to the Epileptick and Hyſterick, and all other the Ebbings and Flowings of Diſeaſes, are briefly, but fully reported. I ſhall not inlarge to you, that this Philoſophy is the moſt Copious, the moſt Sublime, and which gives the nobleſt Entertainment from its Uſe, as well as the ever New and Surpriſing Pleaſures: and how far it ſurpaſſes the Childiſh Amuſements of the *Phoſphorus*, the Legerdemains of Flaming and Burning Liquors, the furious purſuit of the Atomical and the Mathematical Demonſtrations of things, which are plac'd out of the reach of our Sences, and can never be underſtood.

When therefore, Gentlemen, the Art of Phyſick (as the Body when depriv'd of Life, loſes all the Natural Powers, then becomes Putrid, Offenſive, Poyſonous, then furniſhes its Principles for New and Vigorous Productions) ſhall be unable to preſerve Life by its Ignorance and Impotence, and project in Combination with the Apothecaries to rob the Patient, to hazard and deſtroy his Life, to whom can the Diſpenſarians, the Reformers, apply for Council and Aſſiſtance, but to the Governours of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, prepar'd and acting in your own Sphere, only emitting a more Powerful and Diffuſive Influence from your Houſe of Charity, diffus'd into all parts of the Kingdom? The two great Remedies have been us'd with Preſent and Apparent Succeſs, the two Appeals to King *Charles* I. in Council, and to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Common Council of the City. The Sovereign Energy of the firſt was oppos'd and ſuppreſs'd by the Rebellion, the other by the Interruption of the City and College Committees on the new Election of a Common-Council. The People, tho' the Legal defences being level'd to the Ground, and the Breach is large, and the inundation of their Enemies, the Apothecaries, is boundleſs, from the endleſs increaſe of their Numbers, refuſe the Aſſiſtance, the Protection of the Magiſtrate, they account them their Allies and Defenders, are deluded by their Proclamations; the Aſſurances of aſſerting their Natural Liberties againſt all the Coertions of our Laws. Will you ſuffer the Government to invade your Property, enter your Houſes, and concern it ſelf in the Preſervation of yours and your Childrens Life, and limit, or moderate your Expence? We will furniſh in the lump all the Advice, and the greateſt abundance, not of the moſt uſed in all Ages and Countries, or thoſe Publiſh'd here for the General Uſe, but the diſguiſed Mixtures of them, and your Imagination Elevated by the pre-

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tended addition of 3 or 4 coſtly Ingredients in every Doſe in all your Diſeaſes whatever. We will not approach and diſtreſs and weaken your Diſeaſes, by an unſeen Art or Conduct, but attack them with Violence and the Numbers, the impetuoſity of our Medicines. You will not ſuſpect our Wiſdom or Sincerity, when we have engag'd *Mirmil*, and the other Apoſtates to us, when we crave all their Helps in yours, and our moſt deplorable Caſes: they know no other Practice or Medicines but thoſe we give you, and ſhall moſt Religiouſly Eſtabliſh our Wiſdom and Honeſty in the Quantities and Rates of the Doſes, and ſhall requeſt you, for us, always to employ an Apothecary in all the Occaſions, who ſhall beſtow on themſelves a Part in the Concluſion. The Publick Magazines of the moſt efficacious, general, and moſt cheap Remedies are ſhut, and the People ſuffer the moſt grevious Famine in the greateſt Plenty and Abundance. The Impoſture of the Apothecaries Charity ſpoils the Poor of all their Subſiſtence, the impious prices of the Doſes extorts for their Advice the Fee preſented by the Gentleman of Quality and Wealth. The others are, by the Treacherous Modeſty of refuſing any Merit in their Council or Attendance, compell'd to ſubmit to the Arbitrary Taxations. But the Preſervation of Life is in our view, who will debate the Subject with any Reflections of the Expence? The Government and the Subjects will be affected, when the Perfidiouſneſs of the Phyſicians and Apothecaries has conſum'd all their Abilities to ſave the Diſeas'd, all their Knowledge of Diſeaſes and the Medicines. When the Knowledge and Uſe of all the Specifick appropriate Remedies is loſt, the Miſerable Patient in the Chronical Caſes muſt be reſerv'd to the Summer Seaſon, and ſent for his only Cure into two Airs only, to the all-healing two ſorts of Waters only. The King ſhall have *Gaſcon*'s Powder and Black Cherry Water only in a Diſeaſe to be aggravated by them, and the want of the generous Reſtorers of the long vitiated craſis of the Blood. The moſt vehement freezing Acid Spirits, and the raging Volatile, and Brandy Waters, the moſt inflaming Acrids in Subſtance and large Proportions, the Opiates to force the moſt profound ſleeps muſt be the Tools of the Common Practice, when the Natural benign and gradual Alterers and Reſtoratives are only ſupportable in the feebleneſs of the ſtrongeſt Conſtitutions, oppreſt by malignant and violent Diſeaſes. But the greateſt Calamity of the *Engliſh* ſprings from the irreſiſtable Importunities, that the forcible and moſt operative Remedies ſhall be given in great Quantities, at the firſt glance of the Eye on the Diſeaſe, before the ſigns of its Mildneſs or Vehemence, of its fierceſt or ſloweſt Motions can be diſcern'd, and the ſame Number of Doſes muſt be preſented on every Viſit after, tho' the Portion of the day preceding was too large and ſurfeiting, and ſufficient for the Morrow, whether the Progreſs be ſure or doubtful, wants, or needs not any Addition to the Career of the Ferment. You will inſtantly diſcover for what ends this Impetuous Rage of engaging the Diſeaſe without Order, by a Tumultuous onſet of Doſes, was firſt form'd in the Minds of our People, but it's moſt difficult to ſtate the Number of the dead in all Diſeaſes. Every one cries out, That every Diſeaſe in their Houſe is dangerous, and muſt have all the Remedies imaginable: Every Symptom, tho' the ſureſt warrant of the beſt Event muſt be beat down, and all the great Deſigns of Natnre to ſave its Being, muſt be overthrown and caſt away. Every Fever muſt have profuſe Bleedings, many Pains of Bliſters, the Volatile Oils of the Hot Waters to add to the Flame, at the firſt breaking forth; the extream Sweaters before and after that evacuation is prepar'd and finiſhed; all the Caſes muſt have their equal Proportion of ſleep in the Night, tho' the Paroxyſm in moſt, is

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reſerv'd to that Seaſon. Dr. *Sydenham*, and all the other Phyſicians of the Ancient and Moderns (who have reſolv'd in what Caſes the Medicines are the greateſt Preſervatives or Deſtroyers of Life) have pronounc'd, that all the Sorts of all the Diſeaſes, which can afflict Mankind, are in the largeſt part ſurmountable by Nature alone; but that a great proportion of them will be Fatal, from the Ignorant and Fraudulent Oppreſſions, eſpecially by the moſt Cordial and Ador'd Medicines: When the Fraudulent Dealer exports them for his own Lucre; or the Zealous Adviſer ſhall ignorantly preſs to Maturity, the Concoction and Expulſion of the Diſeaſe, as the Small-Pox, Meaſles and the Putrid Fevers, when the Natural Progreſs is diſturb'd and overturn'd by them. If the Medicine is given by the Trading Tamperer, or the application of them by common Fame or vulgar Uſe, ſorting them for ſuch Diſeaſes, and it proves not ſuited to the Age and Conſtitution, and oppoſes the Natural Tendency; who ſhall Eſcape but from the Inſtinct, expreſſing its abhorrence and (which often occurs with us) expelling the Houſe, the deadly Engines of Death? Two or three inſtances may direct your Judgment in all Diſeaſes. We have publiſh'd all the ſtock of Children in one Family deſpair'd of, and by diſmiſſing the Apothecaries Boles and Draughts, and the Advice of one more uſeful, preſerv'd. All the Nurſe-Children of a large Village near *London*, were deſtroy'd in two ſucceeding Years, only one Sample given of the more Judicious Practice. When a dangerous Epidemical Fever ſhall ſpread, when the diſtinguiſhing Motions to prepare and expel the Morbid Matter, ſhall be revealed to the wary Obſervations of Natures Actions in its own defence, not many ſhall fail of Relief, the abſur'd and neceſſitous Practice of the Apothecaries and Nurſes ſhall purſue, without regard to the numerable Deaths, the Cuſtomary Empiriciſm. When the Funerals ſhall be hourly, and exceed the Meaſure our People ſhall allow to our Quacking, when it ſhall be ſtyl'd a Peſtilence; then, (as in a Storm, all the Crew come above and expect the Orders from the Maſter) the Magiſtrates ſend to the College for their Diſcoveries, and Obſervations of the greateſt Remedies; the Gentlemen of the moſt ardent Charity contribute large Sums to provide great Magazines of Cordials, to obviate the Univerſal Dangers, to encounter the dreaded Calamity. We now claim the ſame Care of the Publick to anticipate and expel a more Mortal Venom; the Ignorance and the Frauds and Perfidiouſneſs of the Practicers, who are at all Seaſons, and, from the Palaces to the Cottages, making the moſt terrible ravage of Life, in the moſt eaſie and ſafe DIſtempers, without any malignant Symptoms, but from the Treacheries of the Artiſts. There is now no City of Refuge to fly to, but the Diſpenſary, where the Phyſicians are Improving, as faſt as they can, in all the parts of Learning and Integrity to the Sick: But this is decry'd by all the moſt Illiterate and Impudent Phyſicians and Surgeons, to gratify the Apothecaries, who muſt all die, as in the moſt raging Plague; if the Sick are not treated in the firſt Place, with regard to their well-doing. The great Aſſembly ſurely reſolv'd the Modern Practiſers are infamous from their want of Learning, Study, good Manners and Honeſty, from our College Publication of the preſent State, and from the Phyſicians preſented to them by their Apothecaries (or Publick Fame, which has its abode, and blows the Trumpet from their Shops) who to raiſe their aſpiring Intereſt, muſt be the moſt defective and the moſt negligent and rude to the Patients. If all the People are ſecure, when the Wiſdom and Courage of the General are the Common Theme of Diſcourſe, and they know the Ordnance is well ſtor'd: One would think the *Engliſh* ſhould be impatient to know, if the Diſpenſarians, after Seven Years Application to the Patients and Laboratory,

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and the moſt obſerving and ſincere Practice do not differ from the Phyſicians exploded in the moſt Publick manner. Theſe muſt be compell'd to exhibit their Anſwer to the Bill of the Crimes they ſtand accus'd of. The Leaders of the Apoſtates may unite in drawing up the Reply to the Information the College has publiſh'd. But what can we expect from *Lopez*, like *Bendo*, adding to his Natural Wit no ſort of Acquiſition of the moſt neceſſary Language, any part of Anatomy, the careful Remarks of any one Patient; nor can aſſign when he began, or proſecuted the ſearch into the Diſeaſes or Medicines. Dr. O. in the Treatiſe of Fevers has expos'd his rude and abſurd manner of handling the moſt tender and brittle part of Phyſick, and the dire Succeſs which muſt follow in all the Caſes, not out of his Power from the Strength of Nature. *Mirmil* has a ſhatter'd, or no underſtanding, *Querpo* is an humble Conformiſt to every ones Opinion, and never offer'd any to the purpoſe of the State of the Diſeaſes, or the Uſe of the Remedies. The *Bard* always with the gazing Gentlemen pretends to ſolve all the Difficulties, but is on Record to have ever been on the falſe and black ſide of the Problem. The part of the Surgery, who betray their Prentices, and are Traytors to the Common Enemy of *Europe*, by deſtroying the Art, the wounded Seamen and Soldiers rely on, as well as all the Peaceable Patients, having none of the great Specifick internal Alteratives to govern in the moſt deplorable Cures, ſince the Fountain of them, the Induſtry of the Phyſicians, has ceas'd. It therefore now chiefly concerns the Apothecaries, who appoint the Studies and Operations of the Phyſicians and Surgeons, to give ſatisfaction to the Kingdom; what may be expected from their Servants and Inſtructors, what ſort of Practice they intend to Borrow, or Steal from them.

But (becauſe all the Apothecaries are thought the beſt Judges to recommend a Phyſician, and then approve or condemn his Opinion of the Diſeaſe and Remedies he Orders) Mr. *Alderman Santman*, and Mr. *Gardiner*, the moſt redoubted Champions againſt the College, may be provok'd by all the *Engliſh* Gentlemen, to deliver their ſentiments of the College, and Diſpenſary Diſcourſes, and the Comments on them, in the hands of Mr. *Brewſter*; the Queſtions are obvious, but of vaſt Importance. *1ſt.* Whether the beſt Remedies in the World for Kings and the Nobility, are worth above one Penny the Doſe, except out of many Hundreds, three or four, and thoſe under ſix Pence: If a Glaſs of Perl Julep rated at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* be worth more than 8 *d.* and if the Perl is more Valuable than Crabs Eyes: if one Gallon of the moſt reviving Julep is more Coſtly than the little ſhamming Draught, the 20th part of it, at 2 *s.* 6*d.* *2dly*, Whether Bezoar, which covers the Impoſture of the Rates of many Thouſand Boles without it, is demonſtrated by us, and lately before the Royal Society, to be indiſſolvable in our Stomachs, and therefore worth nothing, unleſs a good cheap Medicine is in company with it. Whether our Precious Stones are worth one Penny the Doſe, and can be extracted by the ſtrongeſt Concoction: If Leaf Gold does not unbroken hinder the diſſolution of the Pills, and on the Electuaries and Boles paſs out of the Body unalter'd. *3dly*, Whether our Philoſophy of the Simple and Compound Waters is not the moſt uſeful Preſent to the Royal Family, Nobility, *&c.* proving that the firſt are only tainted with the the Noble Qualities of the Plants, the other are the Brandy Spirit, with the diſſolv'd Oyl of one Hundred Herbs, and only the diſtinguiſhing ſmatch of their Virtues: That the hourly Uſe, to ſupply the Ignorance of the moſt Sovereign Infuſions of the ineſtimable Efficacies of the ſix Claſſes, is the moſt pernicious in all the Infammatory Diſeaſes in Women and Children, and every Patient not prepar'd for them by the induſtrious Familiarities with Wine and the Spirits,

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and what is their Judgment of the naſty Conſerves and Syrups, if the Vertue is eaten out by the fermenting Sugar. The Sentence is paſt on them and the Waters, in the Hiſtory of the Cure of the Young Lady, in the Treatiſe of Exerciſe. A Gentleman ſaw her in cold Sweats, after a long Hectick from many running Sores, and the Mother in Tears expecting her ſudden death; the Waters and Syrups had vitiated her Blood, the Preparation of a Plant nouriſh'd and repair'd it into Health. *4thly*, Whether the Apothecaries have not violated every Law of their Charter, never attending the Cenſors to burn and deſtroy the ſcandalous Mixtures of the Shops, nor ever bringing the Lads to be examin'd, before they ſet up, to the Preſident, which disfranchizes every one of the Traders now living: What Puniſhment ſhall be contriv'd for the Apothecaries condemn'd at the College and Hall, projecting the Death of all the Sick, who ſhall unhappily employ them. *5thly*, What ſort of Practicers their unexamin'd Boys ſhall be, poſſibly ignorant in their own Buſineſs, what Rewards our Law provides for them, and all the unlicenc'd Preſumers to deal in Curings to vend their Wares; if on the Tryal they are prov'd injurious to the life of the departed. The Juſtice of the Nation will call on the Company, when from two Thouſand they ſhall become from every ones two or three Prentices, ſix times two Thouſand, unleſs the want of Trade with decaying Medicines, ſhall in part put back the Monſtrous Increaſe; then they will addreſs the Parliament for Evacuations and Coercives, to be return'd under the Government of the College, or the City, to prevent their devouring one another. In the laſt Place, becauſe their Apologiſt has own'd, and their Fury proves, they apprehend the Diſpenſary is the greateſt and moſt admirable Project the College has had at any time, to preſerve the Money and Health and Life of all the People, and their own Profeſſion, and ſhall be applauded and defended by all the Forces of the Kingdom: They muſt in private confeſs, That the Diſpenſarians will Candidly inform one the other, what moſt important Remarks they have made on Diſeaſes, and the Conſequences of the Remedies, that all the Store-Houſe of Nature will be in that, and their private Laboratories open'd and diſcover'd, but that the Patient or Apothecary muſt be Fools to expect, and the Phyſician a Fool, who divulges his moſt Efficacious Preparations to riſque the Life of the People, from the Apothecaries incapacity to direct it, and their infamous intruſion into their Practice, from all the pretended Succeſſes in the Tranſitory Diſtempers: That the Diſpenſary is in the ſtead of the College, till the Fewds rais'd by the Apothecaries ſhall be laid, and the Outlyers commanded to joyn them, and aſſiſt in the Recovery of the Art from the Confuſions and Diſtractions of the Society. Mr. *Gardiner* and all the Brethren dare not Anſwer in Print, the Cauſe, they ſay, will not bear it. The College will ſoon alarm the Nation to our Ruin; our beſt way is to run into all the Houſes, and aſſure the Women, the Nurſes and Maids there are many Replies preparing, and, as the Atheiſts and Debauchees have not wrote againſt Religion and Virtue, but beſpatter the Clergy, and all the Gentlemen of Society and Publick Spirit; we can vilify all the Honourable Aſſerters of the College, and the Preſervation of the Publick.

We muſt then (as the old *Britains* ſallied out of the Woods in ſmall Parties on the Invaders, till the many Clans could Unite and Form an Army) attack our Enemies in the Houſes. The Apothecaries Charter has provided, that the Phyſicians of *England* (as they ever did in all Ages and Countries) ſhall exerciſe their Faculty in all its Parts, appoint their Servants to prepare what Medicines they pleaſe. Our Patients ſhall not take a Pound and half of vile Bark, when two Ounces of good will

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conclude the Diſeaſe. They ſhall not want ſleep from weak Laudanum, or ſleep their laſt ſleep with evaporated, too thick and overpowerful The Errors of the Lads ſhall not frequently deſtroy the Sick in no danger; the Apothecaries ſhall not (as Dr. G. has publiſh'd in two of his Patients) make one Medicine without the Principal Ingredients, and ſend a Vomit inſtead of a Cordial, take away the Life to leſſen the Reputation of a Phyſician to make room in the Family, if they ſurvive, for a Slave of their own. When a juſt number ſhall be ſettled in the City, under the Care of the Magiſtrates and Phyſicians, the People ſhall have the publiſht general Medecines in the Quantities from the Shops at the ſettled Prices; the Families ſhall be inſtructed to mix all their Juleps, to know the Doſes of the Electuaries, Powders, &c. and their Uſes in all the Diſeaſes they can ſafely manage. Till that Golden Age ſhall return; the young Phyſician muſt be encouraged by the Practice of his Seniors, to deſpiſe and contemn the ſilly Reflections of a deluded People, muſt ſupply his Patients with his own, from the Diſpenſary or his Laboratory, to make the Apothecaries ſuffer by the *Lex Talionis*, the neceſſary Puniſhments of the moſt abſurd Invaſion of the Profeſſion. The People will at laſt rejoyce, and make the moſt ſincere acknowledgements, when they obſerve, that the Remedies in Quantities, to be divided by themſelves, with the Informations of many to be prepar'd at home, and with the omiſſions of the many now ſuperfluous or injurious, may raiſe the expence of 1 *s*, 2 *s*. or in the moſt terrible and complicated Diſtempers, 5 *s*. in the day, inſtead of the Apothecaries preſent Proportion of 1 or 2 Guineas, or 3 *l*. 7 *s*. 6 *d*. every day, from all the little ſhamming Doſes crowded upon them.

You will, Gentlemen, be ſupported in your Undertaking to preſerve the Nation, by reſtoring the Learned and Sincere Practice of Phyſick, by the moſt Honourable and Potent Allies, all the Orders of the moſt Reverend Clergy, who are, as you are, prepar'd, and will not move from their own Sphere, the moſt preſſing Obligations the Law has impos'd, the moſt Sacred Oath, to aſſiſt and defend the Profeſſions of the Univerſities, their Fountains. Their Courage and Vigilance will be rais'd by the Furious Oppoſers and Enemies of both in this Age, which, while it improves the Polite and Gentleman-like Embeliſhments, from the ſuperficial Entertainments, unhappily falls foul on the Solid and Uſeful Learning, and with a blind Rage, on all the Venerable Authors of Antiquity, and pretend to exſtinguiſh all the great Diſcoverers of every thing moſt uſeful to Mankind, till now poſſeſt of Immortality. Our College, the great Univerſity of Phyſick, is ſupplied from the moſt Eminent Phyſicians of both our Famous Univerſities, and it only can defend one part of the Oracular Tripod of the Sciences, which are all under the moſt Solemn engagements to defend the whole. We have often moſt earneſtly Addreſt to them, to exact from the Profeſſors their moſt ardent Care in the Improvements of the Faculties: and Glory in the great Succeſs, that the Publick Sale of the Degrees, by the Profeſſors and the Beadles, to all the moſt illiterate Dealers for ready Money, inſtead of the Publick Demonſtrations of Merit, has been lately exploded: and that inſtead of Preſenting Doctors to our Examination, without the Languages and Philoſophy, we have from that one the Phyſicians of Learning and Honour and Conſcience, the moſt Conſpicuous Aſſerters of the College and the Diſpenſaries. The other will imitate the great Example, when our *Mirmil* ſhall be by them expos'd to the Publick Contempt, the deadly Enemy of the Univerſities and our Society, the Leader of the Apoſtate Faction, who ſtrenuouſly introduces the Empiricks into the Poſſeſſion of the Honours and Preferments, excluſive to the

Phyſicians

Phyſicians Educated in it. We muſt implore the Lords Spiritual to defend the Act, which Eſtabliſhes our College, from Suſpenſion and Death, in which they are ingaged as Truſtees or Parties, its great deſign being expreſt to avert the high diſpleaſure of God, from the Frauds and Murders committed by the illiterate and unexperienced Quacks, a Crime all the Divines avow is excepted from the Pardon of the Civil Magiſtrate, unleſs by the Commutation of the Guilt, which can admit of no Parallel, but the *Engliſh* heedleſs indifferency, whether the People are Rob'd and Kill'd by them in every Diſeaſe. The inferiour Clergy, in their moſt conſtant and affectionate Viſits of the Diſeas'd, will have under their Eye the grievous Exactions of the Poor, the deſperate Attempts on Life by the inſatiable Preſſures of the numerous loath'd Doſes, and the open Violences againſt our Laws, ſeizing on the Phyſicians Property. The relief to the Poor will be the largeſt and moſt bountiful Charity, the Expulſion of the Empirick will reſtore the only Hope of the Sick, Eſtabliſh'd by Providence under the moſt zealous Care of the Magiſtrate, and by reſcuing our Profeſſion, they will Eſtabliſh their own, which, ſince the Rebellion, from the out-cries in the Streets againſt the Supreme Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Judicature, has kept pace with ours, in all the Publick Diſgraces and inteſtine Diviſions, and Publick Affronts. Theſe are the Rights of the Chriſtian Church, which it muſt never part from, to repel the Inſolence of the Atheiſts and Libertines, denounce the dangers of Religion and the State from their Promotions, and the moſt infectious Contagions of their Examples. We lie under the ſame Obligations not to fly from the College, tho' reduc'd to the Extreameſt Difficulties, but to call for the the moſt invincible Reſtorative, the Act to be alter'd to Conditions of the Age, the Liberty to chooſe a Learned and Faithful Preſident and to enact our Legal Viſitors, who (as the Council of Trade) ſhall Adviſe and Support the Deſigns of the Society for the common Preſervation. Till it ſhall be obtain'd, the Diſpenſarians have their Commiſſions from the Government to act in the Lower Sphere, to endeavour to remove the impenetrable Obſtacles, to all the Knowledge of Diſeaſes and Medicines, the firſt being ſeiz'd by the intruſions of the Quacks; and the Remedies violently taken from us by the Perfidiouſneſs of our own Members, and the Fatal Prejudices of the People. The ſharpeſt Paroxyſms of the Diſeaſe are paſt off; many of the Families are pleaſed with the juſt Proportion of the Medicines, to the various conditions of the Diſtempers, and at their Natural Values: They think it moſt reaſonable to give the beginning, rather than the end, to the Phyſician, and look back on their paſt Follies and Sufferings with the greateſt Amazements. We have, as *Ariſtides*, *Phocion*, *Cato*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Merret*, and the other great Patrons of Juſtice and the Publick Good, endur'd the unreaſonable obloquies of the deluded People, till the ſence and regard of them are loſt. But the intolerable Numbers of the Apothecaries begin to force the diſtracted Phyſicians to unite againſt the common Foe, the Phyſicians in the Country applaud and imitate us; all the Phyſicians of *Scotland*, except two, have engaged into a Society, to oppoſe the Enemies of the Life of Man, and their own, which will give us a Supernumerary Advantage from the Union of the two Kingdoms, the Common Security of both.

When therefore, Gentlemen, you and the other Famous Hoſpitals of *London* ſhall accept of Dr. *Hamey*'s Beneficence, and the Phyſicians recommended by the College, which is the Condition Annex'd to it, you will chooſe from the Diſpenſarians, who endeavour to retrieve the Ancient Induſtry, to acquire as much as is poſſible, of the moſt abſtruſe Knowledg of the innumerable Diſeaſes, and their Specifick peculiar Reme-

Remedies, and deteſt the perfidious Engagements with the Apothecaries, and profeſs'd Idleneſs and Neglect of the Patients, or to ſupply all their defects, great Impudence and Inſolence, and the pretences to all manner of Literature and Improvements without ſtudy or regard to the Welfare of the Sick. Your Surgeons with them renew'd every fifth Year, will preſent you with the greateſt Judgment and moſt happy Operations of all their Society, which will be, in return, greatly advanc'd by their Members and their Prentices, enrich'd with the ſucceſſes of your Numerous Patients; and will diſperſe their Abilities into all the Parts of the Nation, the City, the Fleet and Armies. Your Apothecary, we conceive, muſt be fix'd to your Service only. The Medicines then and the Patients will be always under his Inſpection. He will have no Intereſt to byaſs or direct his Fidelity to your Service. Another Shop beſides yours invites and gives the Arts the ſlight of the hand preſents us in the Fair. Our Aſſociate was lead inſenſibly, and by degrees into the Diſcovery of the 600 *l.* above your uſual Expence, in two Years: a large Sum, and made greater by the Intereſt in ſeven Years, and without that detection, the ſame, or a greater Capital Sum might have been withdrawn every Year. Your Treaſurer, Mr. *Nichols*, preſented a Paper to your Phyſician, containing many Years of an equal, or not much different Temperature, preceding the two devouring, like the ſeven formerly in *Ægypt*, and deſired to be inform'd of the Cauſe. He reply'd he could aſſign none, that there were no more Wards open, than before. The Treaſurer afterwards acquainted him that the Apothecary ſaid, there were in the Book very many Medicines, which had been uſed from the Foundation of the Houſe. He aſſur'd him, that old and long ſince departed Receits could not now Operate any thing to the Expence. The Treaſurer then heard the Apothecary declare, That the two Phyſicians uſed ſeveral ſorts of Remedies, and that five or ſix had been lately recommended to the Hoſpital. The Anſwer was moſt obvious, that the two Phyſicians uſing all the Remedies of the cheap Years in the ſame manner, could not alter the Account: that the ſuperadded could not alter it, for they ſtood in the Room and Service of ſo many of the old, and were as cheap, and, when they were in Uſe, the reſt were excus'd: That the Houſe could not be oppreſt with the Charge of one Penny more. The Treaſurer propos'd the Number might be agreed on, and reduc'd to a Certainty. Our Aſſociate moſt readily waited on the other Phyſician at his Houſe, three or four times, on the Affair. The Number was adjuſted, he tranſcribed a Copy, and preſented it to the Treaſurer, who expreſt his Hope, that the great Expence would be obviated for the future, but was aſſured, that nothing could be ſaved, ſince the Proportion of one ſort or the other ſort, was equal to the Hoſpital, that both the Phyſicians would direct the ſame number of the Remedies equal in Price, as before. The Apothecary had never inform'd the Phyſicians, that the Load of the Charge was growing more heavy, only once, that the Oil of Sweet Almonds might be dearer in twelve Months, than the Linſeed Oil, in the difference of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* He was then required to make his Publick Defence, and alledg'd, that the new Medicines are more Chargeable, which is falſe; that they are more pleaſant and deſirable, which is true; but is ridiculous, for your Patients can have no more than is deliver'd to them: Then, that the want of Agreement, and frequent Conſultations may be a Cauſe of the great Bill of Expence. Our Aſſociate has a large ſhare of the good Nature and good Manners of the *Engliſh*, but none of the Modiſh Treachery, Flattery and Complaiſance: He never refuſed meeting the other Phyſician, who never ask'd a Conſultation: He had often met him at his own Houſe, to ſpend an Hour to

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no purpoſe, and could never reject a part of it for the ſervice of your Hoſpital. Then, that preſcribing too many at one time, is another occaſion of the Charge. But this in your Caſe is moſt falſe, for your other Doctor did always Order more than the Patients would take, or was deliver'd for them, and our Aſſociate directed about the ſame Number Dr. *Bernard* before had done, but the Expence muſt be the very ſame from the Uniform Preſcriptions of many Years before. At laſt your Apothecary is diſtreſt to invent a Myſterious Excuſe or Defence. That one Phyſician writing after the other weekly, in the ſame or the following Lines, without diſtinction, where the preſent Advice was to take its beginning; he did out of great Compaſſion to the poor Patients give them all the Remedies backwards, for our ten or twenty Lines. This is a moſt ridiculous Impoſture, for your Nurſes have in all times complained, that the Sick did want the juſt and neceſſary Proportions for them. This Affair was heard before 5 or 6 Apothecaries and a Knight. The Apothecary brought in a ſpeaking Head, which, by a Pipe under the Cloak, deliver'd to the Company all the Scandalouſly falſe, and moſt ridiculous Palliations of his Crimes. There were Merchants preſent, who have often loudly declar'd their diſſatisfaction, and their diſregard to all the words utter'd by the Engine: but offer'd their Judgment, that the Houſe ſhould for the future be divided. At one of our Conferences at the Diſpenſary, the true Cauſe was diſcover'd by the Depoſitions of many Phyſicians, who had heard their Patients aſſure them, they would take the Medicines from your Hoſpital: and ſince one of the Neighbours in *Smithfield* has declar'd the long ſtanding Cuſtom, that all near her were ſupplied from your Shop, and that the inſpection of your Books will very ſoon diſcover the Fallacy. The laſt hearing had its riſe from the Treat the Hoſpital allows to the Officers on *Eaſter Monday*. Your Surgeon and Apothecary had Advanc'd a Problem, whether all the People in Sickneſs did not deſire, and muſt not be Cheated in the Number and Prices of the Medecines, all were ſilent but our Aſſociate, who pleaded for a little Temper, in the tender Caſes of many Families and Diſeaſes. The next Year, he excus'd his abſence from the farther debate of that Queſtion, but received from them a moſt ſcurrilous Superſcription. The Letter he return'd unopen'd, that they might if they pleaſed Addreſs it to any one Diſpenſary Phyſician, who enjoy in the ſame degree, their Reſpect and good Manners. Then was the laſt Impeachment forg'd; and the poor dirty Servants of the loweſt Offices ſuborn'd to be Prompters to the Female Out-Patients to come an Hour or two after the time, when they would find the other at leiſure to receive them. Here again the ſpeaking Head is brought in, and made to render what he never thought, that the poor ſilly Women are very fond of his Council and Diſcourſe. The jilting Whores often extol their own Beauty, and great Fortunes to catch the Cully; but this Head, tho' it has the Meekneſs of an Innocent, has the Fury alſo of a Cannibal, and is made to open its Mouth to devour one of his own kind, and of the ſame Kindred and Blood. Our Aſſociate has imitated the Practice of Dr. *Sydenham*, Dr. *Lower*, Sir. *Tho. Millington*, comparing them with the beſt Ancient and Modern Authors, and never kept his Offices in all Hours of the day at one or more Taverns, to be lead home from the *Green Dragon* at two in the Morning, Speechleſs, after having in the preſent Mode, gull'd the Staring, and all-ſwallowing Admirers of the Narratives of the pretended Cures. The Apothecaries flock in to report the Preſent State of the Patients, and ask for more Help; they ſecond the Preſumption of having procur'd, no one knows when, nor how, more cunning than all the Univerſe beſide. The *London* Practice, with almoſt five

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Medicines only is remembred with deteſtation, probably will never be forgotten. There was a deadly Preſcriber of Opiates to every Patient. It was a Caſe of Conſcience debated often by the Clergy and Phyſicians, if the Apothecary ſhould abate the Doſe. Many did leave out three parts in four, the more punctual loſt their Cuſtomers that Night, and many in Letters to the Cenſors, ſadly bemoan'd the ſad Fate of the People, expos'd to rough and furious, or in the other Diſtempers to the equally Fatal Compoſers of Pain. The Author of the Diſpenſary Poem made his Complaint to the Preſident of a Lady on the point of being rid of a Cold by the Family-Remedies, ſuddenly ſtrangled by the Cruel Affection of a Friend, who brought the Phyſician. One could almoſt wiſh, that the World was to be on the Level for three or four Days, that your poor Women might keep the beſt Company, and be better inform'd. But all, who have been ask'd the Queſtion, poſitively deny it, we do therefore freely forgive the Injury not deſign'd againſt our Friend, when we can calmly reſolve, that he does not know the great Deſign, nor has a part in the Tragedy. This Matter alſo was heard before three or four Apothecaries and the Knight, whoſe readineſes to undertake the Office of an Examiner much ſurpriz'd us, when he had never the Order confer'd on him, came in, without Examination, with the Clean and Unclean, in my Lord *Jefferies* Charter: He had the Modeſty, when our Aſſociate on a great Occaſion put him in Mind, that his Merit had never been diſcovr'd by the neceſſary Proof, and that having no degree in Phyſick from our Univerſities, he could not by Law appear among the Fellows, to withdraw ſilently, and has decently ſince that time never appear'd in that Place. We have the more largely reported the Attemts of the Parties, that you may obſerve with what exceſs of Rage the College and Diſpenſary are aſſaulted. You may make the Application for your own Preſervation, when as in the Caſe of the moſt Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the greateſt Innocence and Virtue cannot protect us againſt a *Blackhead* and Subornations.

FINIS.